New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI......NO. 1663. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Committee of Investigation—More Witnesses Examined.

Senator Seward's Bill for Promoting the Security of Steam Navigation.

The [illegible] Annual Meeting of the U. S. Agricultural Society.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1857.

I understand that the Committee to-day had [illegible] at least one witness who had [illegible] more than a moral conviction of the truth [illegible] charges of corruption that have been made [illegible] members of Congress. [illegible]

[illegible] I am confident, however, that it is in existence [illegible] within the reach of the Committee.

[illegible], the witness whose arrest was ordered by the House to-day, is the Correspondent of the [illegible] Inquirer. He has manifested considerable anxiety in his correspondence, for the expulsion of the TIMES correspondent, for his reckless exposure and severe denunciation of abuses in Congress. It is rumored that he knows something about the [illegible] communicated to Mr. PAINE of North Carolina.

The opinion begins to prevail that the action of the Investigating Committee will not end in smoke, by a good deal; and it is already conceded on all hands that the TIMES had abundant ground for its timely and effective warnings. The cause of its Editor and Washington Correspondent, in refusing to disclose the names of their informants, is variously commented on.

I understand that Captain HARTSTEIN declined the [illegible] offer of the British Government to send him and his fellow officers home in the Retribution, after full consultation with Mr. DALLAS. It was represented that the good feeling of the Government was fully appreciated by the Government and people of the United States, and that no such expensive formality was needed in testimony of it.

Dr. HAYES, who was with Dr. KANE in his Arctic Expedition, expresses a confident hope from recent intelligence and knowledge of his case, of the Doctor's recovery.

The President's levee this evening was very brilliant. PAX.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Mr. J. R. [illegible], of New-York, who served as Assistant-Doorkeeper of the House last session, was, to-day, examined by the Corruption Investigating Committee.

Mr. [illegible], formerly Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and Mr. [illegible], it is reported, have been summoned.

Mr. SIMONTON, the correspondent of the New-York TIMES, answered every question affecting himself, but declined responding to some respecting others on the ground that he could not do so without a dishonorable breach of confidence. He also insisted on the right and duty of newspapers to act on moral convictions without holding themselves responsible to present the proof when specific charges are made against individuals by name.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has requested the House Committee on Ways and Means to report an appropriation of nearly $247,000 as the deficiency to finish the printing ordered during the first session, of the immense amount of which, he says, members at that time could not have been aware.

The President's first public reception of the season took place this evening, and was largely and fashionably attended. Among the most notable guests was Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT N. Y. DAILY TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Your correspondent has to-day sustained a realizing sense of the extreme tractive power of a quintelle of lawyers—that is to say, he was before the Committee of Investigation during two and a half hours, answering questions, frankly and fully, *so far as they concerned himself*, and answering, protesting, or declining to answer, as to his best judgment seemed proper, when the questions affected other parties. He never offered his testimony to the House, *never professed to be able to furnish* legal testimony on his own behalf to convict any member of corruption, and therefore was not responsible to any obligation to aid the Committee in the labors which Hon. Mr. KELSEY thought proper to have ordered by the House. What he did do or say before the Committee, however, I suppose he is scarcely entitled to publish, as it is now understood that the proceedings are to be kept confidential until closed. When the testimony is published, I shall probably have something more to say about to-day's examination; meantime, if my letters are unusually dry, as I know they must be, charge the same to the Committee, who, with great kindness and unimpeachable politeness, however, subjected me to a pressure well calculated to take the juice out of any ordinary man.

Everybody interested in having it so, declares that your Correspondent *knows* nothing to reveal to the Committee, yet not a few of those who talk thus seem to find it important to circulate a hundred rumors of awful developments which are to open some respectably sized earthquakes beneath my feet and swallow me from off the face of the earth. All this is very terrible; and I have done my utmost to get up in my own breast a due sense of the danger, with a view to proper appreciation of the warnings uttered in my ear. But somehow or other it is impossible for me to find any other sentiment than that of utter and ineffable contempt for all the threats and scoffs and curses of the crew who are ready to commit perjury for my overthrow. Even that I defy, and challenge the parties who are daily protesting the extent of their swearing capacity to meet me face to face and make any honest man believe their base calumnies. I warn them in time to beware how they seek to ensnare me—else their own feet will be found woefully entangled in the meshes.

And then, again, an officer of the House is busy just at this time in breathing his poisonous whispers into the ears of Members of Congress, telling them that they owe it to themselves to expel me from the hall—that somebody, I know not who, is hunting me around town with a rawhide, &c., &c. All this is very silly and stupid. If this imprudent slanderer thinks the rawhide a safe argument to use, he will probably act upon the presumption, without talking about it, but, my word for it, I am in no danger, unless it be from cowardly assassination, which is the privilege of every man who chooses to avail himself of it. Gentlemen who feel aggrieved would do well to keep a little quiet until they know from reliable authority for how much they are indebted to me—as it will be more convenient to settle the whole account at once.

Fortunately, the personal difficulty between Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and Mr. RUST, of Arkansas, has been amicably adjusted. I am confirmed in my opinion that a correspondence has been exchanged by the parties or their friends, resulting in a reconciliation, which both gentlemen announced to the House this [illegible] their personal explanations in relation to [illegible] of Tuesday last.

[illegible] SEWARD's bill for the amendment of the law [illegible] for the security of lives of passengers on [illegible] steamers is a well-considered, practicable and [illegible] measure, providing, as it does, almost certain security of a vessel from any serious damage by fire. This Mr. SEWARD proposes to accomplish, first by making the fire-rooms perfectly fire-proof; next by providing means of working machinery by steam so as to extinguish a fire, to be controlled when it is necessary from the deck instead of below; also by making the furnace drafts when used so that the drafts can be shut off by a person standing upon deck; and finally, by arranging so that a fire below may be put out by means employed from the deck. Such, in brief, I understand to be the provisions of a bill which certainly demands prompt consideration; and the Senator, by engaging in the effort to procure its passage into a law, furnishes another evidence that he is not unmindful of the details of a Senator's duty as the representative of a traveling community.

Gen. SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania, arrived here to-night, and is stopping at the National Hotel, where he has already been called upon by a host of congratulating friends. He looks exceedingly well, and not at all disquieted by the fight through which he has just passed so successfully.

There is a rumor in town that Commodore STOCKTON is making a very strong effort to secure the election of his son to the Senate from New-Jersey, vice Mr. THOMPSON, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Friends of the parties seem to think the Commodore will succeed in securing the coveted honors for his son,—but I do not get any other evidence of the probability of such an event.

Senator SEWARD gave a very brilliant party at his house last evening. Among the notables present were Judge MCLEAN, Speaker BANKS, Mr. STOCKTON and the leading members of both Houses. S.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

Pierre Felix Coiron and Maria J. T. Coiron, claimants and appellants, vs. *Laurent Millaudon*, syndic of Alexander Lesseps and others, appellees.—From the Eastern District of Louisiana.—This was a bill to set aside a sale of slaves in 1834, under the act of Insolvency. The father of claimants asked to surrender his property for the benefit of his creditors, which was agreed to, and the defendants became the purchasers at the sale. The debts were estimated at $177,000—the assets at $127,000. About $60,000 of a mortgage debt remained unpaid, and this bill was filed to set aside the sales.

Held by the Court, (Justice NELSON delivering the opinion of the Court,) that on a surrender of the property under the insolvent laws of Louisiana, the estate immediately vests in the creditors *sub modo*—to be disposed of by the syndics.

A Court of Equity, in setting aside a deed, does it on terms, and requires the return of the purchase money. A Court of Law acts differently, and looks only to the deed itself.

The decree below affirmed. R. HUNT, Esq., for the appellants, and Hon. Mr. BENJAMIN for appellees.

Benj. F. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. *Curtenius & Griswold*.—The Court, on its own motion, suggested a diminution of the record, and ordered a *certiorari* to issue, directing a new transcript to be sent up. Chief-Justice TANEY delivering the opinion of the Court.

Augustus Hemenway, claimant of ship *Independence*, vs. *Wm. B. Fisher*, libelant.—The discussion of this case was concluded to-day by Mr. BARTLETT—Messrs. DEXON and LORING appearing for appellant. The *Independence* lay at anchor off Cape Cod, in the open sea, dismasted and exposed to danger—all *her* boats stove, and having on board a cargo valued at $200,000. The libellant's steamer was employed to leave the port and go to the assistance of the *Independence*, which she did, and returned to port again, towing the disabled vessel. The Circuit Court awarded $7,500 damages as salvage. The defence is, that nothing was due as salvage, but only a *quantum meruit*. The case turns upon the facts appearing in the record.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Case No. 47.—The arguments, on both sides, were continued to-day.

The United States Court of Claims.

Nothing of interest in the Court of Claims to-day. LEX.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857.

We are much pleased to find an increased interest attendant upon this meeting of our National Agricultural Society, and the real power of the farming interest so appreciated by politicians and men of influence, as to secure the presence and support of the President of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and numbers of our most distinguished Senators. The meeting was called to order at 10½ A. M., President MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, supported on the right by FRANKLIN PIERCE, and on the left by Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

The first business in order was the resignation o W. S. KING, Secretary, and BEN: PERLEY POORE, of wheelbarrow fame—appointed *pro tem.* The President delivered his usual address, by which we learn that the attendance at the Philadelphia Fair amounted in a single day to 70,000 persons. The receipts were over $40,000; expenses about the same. The result has demonstrated that these monster exhibitions are not only self-supporting, but actually profitable. The President drew the attention of the Society to the more important results of the late Fair at Philadelphia, and enumerated, amongst others, the exhibition of the Sorgho, or Chinese Sugar-Cane, and the Report of the Discretionary Premium Committee. It will be remembered by your readers that this Committee awarded none of the premiums assigned to their province, but presented, instead, a protest against the present custom of awarding premiums to machines and agricultural implements, which are seen by the Committee in a perfectly passive state, and under such disadvantages of want of time and incompetency of the Committees, that a reliable award can seldom be given, and earnestly recommended the institution by the Society of a *great national trial of implements in the field.*

The President fully indorsed the action and views of the Committee, and urged the appointment of a Committee to consider. He alluded to the importance of the agricultural interest of the country, the want of Governmental patronage, and the necessity for the erection of a Department at Washington, with a Secretary of equal rank with the other Cabinet officers.

A unanimous vote of thanks was voted, on motion of Mr. DYER of Connecticut.

Mr. B. B. FRENCH, of the District of Columbia, moved the reference of the President's address to Committees, which were appointed by the chair.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, objected to the monstrous expenses of exhibitions; said the exhibitions were not superior to those of State Societies, and that they, even when most successful, were but shows of cattle and horses, and fall far short of the real purposes of the Society.

His views were opposed by Mr. HARRISON, of Philadelphia, and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL of Kentucky.

It was intimated that propositions for the location of the Fair had been made by different cities, which were referred to Messrs. Harrison, of Pennsylvania; John Jones, of Delaware; Kellogg, of Massachusetts; Richardson, of New-York, and George Hartshorne of New-Jersey.

The matter of the proposed *National Field Trial* of implements was referred to a Committee composed of Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland; Jno. D. Lang, of Maine; J. T. Warder, of Springfield, Ohio; G. E. Waring, Jr., of New-York; Henry S. Olcott, of New-York. They were invested with full powers to communicate with manufacturers, inventors and municipal authorities throughout the United States, and arrange preliminaries for such exhibition.

On motion of Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, and seconded by Major POORE, of Massachusetts, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, the eminent American Banker, was elected honorary member, and special Representative of the Society to the Royal Societies of England and France.

The Chair appointed a Committee to make every possible investigation into the value of the sorgho, and report at next meeting: Messrs. D. J. Browne, of the Patent Office; Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina; Col. Richard Peters, of Georgia; Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, and Hart, of Kentucky.

The question of the erection of a Department of Agriculture arising, it was warmly advocated by Messrs. JOHN JONES of Delaware, CHAS. CALVERT of Maryland, and Col. KIMMEL.

Mr. LEWIS moved the appointment of a Committee to examine and report on the points deciding the excellence of cattle and other animals, and controlling the action of Judges at Fairs.

Mr. CALVERT objected, on the ground of impracticability.

Mr. DYER referred to the selection of incompetent judges.

Mr. H. S. OLCOTT claimed that no mere published table of rules to control such decisions could compensate for want of practical fitness.

Mr. CALVERT supported this view, and urged that the points of the cattle should be daguerreotyped in the judgment of the committees.

Mr. BENSON, of Maine, in a forcible and sensible speech, hoped the resolution would pass.

After the transaction of other minor business, the Society adjourned until to-morrow.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, lectured before the Society, on the subject of "Entomology."

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1857.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. W. L. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, in the chair.

Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon the worth and services of President WILDER, and was greeted with marks of hearty approbation on the part of the meeting. The report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year was read. Officers chosen were as follow:

President—MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.
Secretary—Major BEN PERLEY POORE.
Treasurer—B. B. FRENCH, Esq.

and the usual number of Vice-Presidents, one from each State and Territory. The report was unanimously adopted, and the persons chosen declared elected.

Mr. WILDER made a most happy address upon his connection with the Society, expressed his willingness to do and die in the cause of Agricultural Reform, and said that, if after death the constituent elements of his mortal frame could but nourish some plant or fair flower, his chiefest wish would be gratified. He was frequenely interrupted by outbreaks of applause, and at the conclusion of his remarks was loudly cheered.

Votes of thanks were given respectively to WM. S. KING, Esq., the late Secretary, the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, the local Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, JOHN MCGOWAN, Esq., late Assistant Secretary, and C. W. HARRISON, Esq., late Assistant Treasurer.

The Committee on locating the next Fair of the Society, reported in favor of Louisville, Ky., the Agricultural Society, of which district, through Secretary GUTHRIE and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, both of Kentucky, offer the use of their grounds, free of expense, and guarantee an indemnity fund of *Thirty Thousand Dollars* to insure the United States Society against loss. This is a most liberal offer, on the part of Kentucky, and is a new proof of the growing consequence of this Society. The fact of the matter is that the farmers are being looked upon in the true light, that of the most important body in the country, and if their own eyes could but be opened they would not only possess, but be able to use, their influence for the furtherance of our national glory.

Hon. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, with prefatory remarks, introduced a resolution in favor of the purchase of Mount Vernon for the Establishment of a National Farm School. The gallant Col. KIMMEL, of Maryland, seconded the motion. CHAS. CALVERT, Esq., of the same State, concurred, and prophesied the certain support for agricultural institutions by the people. Mr. LEWIS, of Massachusetts, spoke for the North in favor of it. Dr. BERGEN, of Philadelphia, thought it should be a Polytechnic School. Mr. G. E. WARING, of New-York, urged the idea that such an institution would be an hospital for decayed politicians. Messrs. BYINGTON, of Connecticut, and BRADFORD, of California, promised the concurrence of their several States. Hon. ENSIGN KELLOGG, of Massachusetts, very justly remarked that the incipient power of the Society should be concentrated upon the great question of a separate Department at the seat of Government, and that this once established, the purchase of Mount Vernon and the erection of a National Polytechnic School would naturally ensue. Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, in a thrilling and patriotic speech urged the passage of the resolution. The matter was referred to a Committee consisting of Messrs. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky; G. W. P. CUSTIS, of Virginia, and BENSON, of Maine.

A circular letter to foreign societies and agriculturists was voted to be given to Mr. FRENCH, of N. H. A splendid bouquet of flowers was received by the President, from Prof. CHAS. PAIGE, of Washington. On report of the Committee, previously appointed, the Society concurred in the views of the Commissioner of Patents, as to insuring greater uniformity and accuracy in the returns of agricultural statistics, and voted that a copy of his views and their concurrence be sent to the Governors of our several States and Territories. The Committee appointed yesterday to examine the large collection of fruits received from an Agricultural Society in Oregon, reported that many of the fruits had been misnamed, that they were of extraordinary size, in some instances, but their character, owing to this confusion of names, could not be accurately ascertained. The Chair next called up the question of the Sugar Sorgho, and it was discussed in a most interesting manner by Messrs. D. J. BROWNE of the Patent Office, COMBES of Maryland, Dr. ANTISELL, of District Columbia, UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, WARING and OLCOTT of New-York. The facts arrived at showed its vast importance and the report of the Committee appointed to make thorough investigations during the present year will be looked for with great interest. We are requested to state that any inquiries concerning the mode of cultivation and applications for seed may be addressed to D. J. BROWNE, Esq., Patent Office, Washington, and will be answered by that gentleman so far as lies in his power. Our limits do not permit further mention of this matter in the present letter, but reference will be made hereafter to the claims of the Sorgho to the consideration of American farmers. O.

THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The United States Agricultural Society to-day passed resolutions thanking the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute for the use of their rooms, and Lieut. MAURY for his invitation to visit the Observatory, and appointing a Committee of five to inquire into the origin of the disease known as hog cholera.

A paper, on phosphorus in its relations to the animal and vegetable kingdom, by Prof. WEBSTER, of Portsmouth, Va., was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

CHARLES L. FLINT, of Massachusetts, delivered an address on the subject of Grasses, showing at length how they should be sown and cultivated.

Professor HENRY gave an account of the operations of the Smithsonian Institute and the Patent Office.

Dr. NEWBERRY delivered an address on agricultural inducements in Oregon and California, which he considered far less than those of the valley of the Mississippi.

A motion to buy sufficient Chinese sugar cane to plant one hundred acres was adopted.

A report by Mr. JONES, of Delaware, in favor of petitioning Congress to grant $500,000 in lands to each State, for the establishment of an Agricultural University, was informally passed over.

The same gentleman, from the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, then made a report on the subject of Agriculture, with various recommendations, which was adopted.

A resolution offered by Dr. NEWBERRY, recommending geological surveys in the States, was adopted.

Messrs. C. B. Calvert, G. W. P. Custis, B. B. French and D. Jay Browne, of Washington, were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress in favor of establishing an Agricultural Department.

Mr. CUSTIS then delivered an eloquent closing address; and after a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. WILDER, who responded, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

DESERTIONS FROM THE NAVY, ETC.

The Senate took up Mr. HOUSTON's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Navy to state what number of desertions from the Navy had taken place since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of that branch of the public service, &c.

Mr. MALLORY objected to its adoption as being a needless exposure of transactions which have gone beyond the control of the Navy Department and the Senate.

Mr. HOUSTON contended that these matters ought to be brought to light, so that if the action of the Naval Board was good, it could be made manifest to the country, and if the contrary was the case, it ought equally to be known.

CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

The resolution was laid aside for the special order, being the bill providing for the settlement of claims of the officers of the Revolution.

Mr. TOOMBS said he intended to make the bill as odious as possible, and to that end he indicated various amendments, including one to compensate the Revolutionary soldiers for the depreciation in continental money in which they were paid. As a test question he moved the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the bill, which was lost by a vote of [illegible] against [illegible].

Mr. PUGH moved the postponement of the consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs, Toucey and Weller—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Brodhead, Collamer, Crittenden, Durkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Foote, Foster, Geyer, James, Mason, Pratt, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wright—23.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a letter from the President of the Joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature giving information relative to the election of Mr. CAMERON as Senator.

Several private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The House was engaged in the consideration of private bills, thirteen of which were passed.

REFUSAL TO APPEAR BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. KELSEY, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble setting forth that JOSEPH L. CHESTER had been duly summoned before the Corruption Investigating Committee, and had neglected to appear; and concluding with the resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of the said CHESTER wherever found, and the same forthwith bring to the bar of the House to answer for contempt of its authority.

Mr. FLORENCE inquired, where was the authority for all this?

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, believing that the House had no such power, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. PAINE demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCMULLIN regarded this as a very important question, and time should be afforded to look into it. His motion to adjourn received a decided negative.

At the instance of Mr. ORR, the precept addressed by the Speaker to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding the latter to summon CHESTER, was read.

The precept was returned by the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the indorsement that he had served the summons on the 14th inst.

Mr. ORR was permitted to make a statement. He said the Committee had not acted in this matter without looking fully into the authorities, which they thought fully sustained them in the application they had made. A case occurred in 1817 or 1818 to this effect: A party applied to LEWIS WILLIAMS, a member of the House, and proposed to pay him a pecuniary consideration to make a favorable report on a certain bill. Mr. WILLIAMS brought the fact to the attention of the House, which ordered the arrest of the party, in the language of the resolution now before the House, which the present Committee copied from proceedings in that case. The party was brought before the House, and after trial was reprimanded only by the Speaker of the House because there were mitigating circumstances. After his discharge from custody he instituted an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms for false imprisonment. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court and decided against the plaintiff, and on appeal to the Supreme Court that tribunal decided that the House had the power to act as it had done, and that it was properly exercised. The Sergeant-at-Arms was protected, and the complaint dismissed. The witness in the present case was subpœnaed, but failed to appear. If the House had not the power to enforce the attendance of witness, the investigation was a mockery, and he (ORR) should not continue a member of the Committee. If it had not the power to enforce recusants to testify to facts within their knowledge, the investigation would fall to the ground.

Mr. BROWN wished to make a statement relative to Mr. CHESTER, but Mr. JONES (Tenn.) said they wanted to hear nothing about him now.

Mr. HARRIS, (Ill.)—When the witness purges himself of the contempt I will hear the explanation.

Cries of Hear, Hear.

Mr. BROWN—I was informed this morning that Mr. CHESTER was sick, and unable to be present before the Committee. I would ask the Committee whether they can produce evidence that Mr. CHESTER refused to appear?

Mr. PAINE—That is of no consequence to the matter before the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and then passed it nearly unanimously.

Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

REMONSTRANCES.

Against the International Bridge.

Against the passage of the bill to prevent charcoal burning in Brooklyn.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, favorably, relative to the Court of Sessions, Kings County.

By Mr. BRIGGS, favorably, on the bill amending the General Manufacturing law.

By Mr. BROOKS, favorably, on Mr. RICHARDSON's bill regulating interest on money.

On unsafe buildings in New-York.

Relative to the firemen of Brooklyn.

NOTICES.

By Mr. SPENCER, to change the name of the Bleecker-street Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. KELLY, for amending the General Banking law.

By Mr. UPHAM, to change the name of the Sackett's Harbor Bank, Buffalo, to the Buffalo Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SPENCER, relative to party walls.

Relative to orphans and destitute children.

By Mr. KELLY, to amend the charter of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To amend the charter of the State Agricultural College.

The resolution of Mr. BROOKS, giving the thanks of the State and a gold medal to Lieut. HARTSTEIN, for the rescue of Dr. KANE, was then passed unanimously.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For aid to Kansas.

For a prohibitory liquor law.

The annual Supply Bill for 1856 was reported from the Committee, and was the special order for 12 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To legalize the acts of the New-York Supervisors, Dec. 13, 1855, in raising the salaries of clerks of Police Courts one-sixth.

To incorporate Turnverein, New-York.

To confirm the location of the People's College.

To extend the time for the general collection of taxes except in New-York and Albany.

The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor was presented, and shows the total cost of the enlargement of the canals in 1854-5-6 to be $9,174,909 80. The estimated cost of the work which was to be do e after Dec. 31, 1856, $14,250,000.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

To increase justices' fees and to amend the law regarding summary proceedings.

To recover the possession of land.

By Mr. MAHER, to abolish the office of City Judge in New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HANFORD, to amend the Brooklyn Consolidation Act.

By Mr. VARNUM, to prevent illegal voting.

By Mr. MAHER, to protect the Harbor of New-York. It provides that no coal, ashes, cinders, dirt or filth of any description whatever shall be thrown in any river, bay or slip in the harbor. It imposes a fine of $250 on all masters, pilots, or other persons violating or permitting others on ships over which they have control to violate the law, and authorizes the police to arrest all persons violating the law.

By Mr. GOULD, to prevent extortion by Railroad Companies.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VARNUM moved that the papers relating to the Commissioners of Emigration, introduced last session, be referred to the Committees of the present House.

Mr. PRENDERGAST introduced a resolution making the Judiciary elective; fixing the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals at $5,000, and those of the Supreme Court at $4,000.

Mr. J. J. OWEN introduced a joint resolution fixing Tuesday, Feb. 3, at noon, as the time for holding the election for a United States Senator.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH introduced a resolution calling for information on all matters relating to the Port Byron Canal Enlargement.

Mr. B. OWEN introduced a joint resolution condemning renewal of patents, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such applications.

Mr. HOGEBOOM introduced a resolution rescinding the appointment of an additional doorkeeper, and, after debate, it was adopted.

Mr. J. J. REILLEY offered a resolution dismissing all officers of the House not named in the constitution. Laid over.

A resolution was then made to adjourn over till Monday, but was lost.

After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

Murder.

ALTONA, Friday, Jan. 16.

The body of a murdered man was found in this vicinity yesterday. A letter in his pocket bore the address "SAMUEL L. NORCROSS, Dunleith, Ill."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

A resolution was presented in the House to-day, instructing our Senators to vote for the admission of Kansas as a Free State.

The Democrats hold a caucus this evening, for the nomination of a State Treasurer. The election takes place on Monday.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

HENRY S. MAGRAW has been nominated in the Democratic caucus, by acclamation, for Treasurer. The bolters, and others, were absent.

Political Rejoicings in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Americans and Republicans in this County fired [illegible] guns this evening in honor of CAMERON's election to the Senate.

United States Senator from Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 16.

A passenger from St. Louis reports that Hon. T. POLK has been elected United States Senator from Missouri, for the long term.

United States Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Jan. 16.

In our Legislature to-day Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN was elected United States Senator for the long term, and AMOS NOURSE for the short term.

Terrible Riot at Albion, N. Y.

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

ALBION, N. Y., Jan. 16—3 P. M.

A terrible riot is now going on in Main-street, between a party of Americans and a party of Irish. Two men are dead and several others are lying on the ground dangerously wounded. Knives and other weapons are being freely used.

It appears that this is pay-day for the Irish laborers on the Canal. They went in crowds to be paid, and have been drinking all day, and this evening found themselves ripe for a row. We cannot learn that anything but whisky is at the bottom of the riot. Two Irishmen have been killed, and four Americans so injured that they are not expected to live.

Navigation of the Harbor of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The steamer *Herald* came up from Norfolk today. A large number of vessels were in the Annapolis Roads. Both the New-York steamers had got into Annapolis. There has been no serious damage, so far, to any of the shipping by the ice. The steamer *Georgia* goes to Norfolk to-morrow.

The Weather Eastward.

HARTFORD, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer here at 7½ o'clock this morning marked 10, and at East Hartford 18, below zero.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The telegraph this morning reports the following chilling acts of the weather:

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer 15 below zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer marks 5 below zero.

WOODSTOCK, Can., Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer is 5 below zero.

YARMOUTH, N. S., Friday, Jan. 16.

This morning the thermometer is 13 below zero.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The thermometer is 4 below zero.

In Boston this morning, at sunrise, it was about zero. The cold is now fast moderating.

TRAVEL ON THE SOUND.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Stonington train arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and that from Norwich at 11. No boat left New-York for Fall River last night. To-night the Norwich boat proposes starting for New-York, but no other.

Supposed Poisoning of Two Persons.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., Friday, Jan. 16.

PATRICK DONAHUE and his wife were found dead in their bed this morning. DONAHUE was a man of steady habits, and was in the employ of the Central Railroad Company. Strong suspicions are entertained by the neighbors that they have been poisoned. A coroner's inquest is to be held this afternoon.

Large Fire at Milford, Mass.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

Union Block, in Milford, Mass., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $50,000. The building included the Post-Office, and was occupied otherwise for stores, offices, &c., and was owned by Z. GLEASON, ETHAN CLAFLIN and A. W. WEBB. Two dwelling houses adjoining were also destroyed.

Fatal Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, Jan. 16.

WILLIAM PATTON, of the firm of PATTON & FENDON, was killed this morning, by falling down the shaft of a coal mine at Plymouth, a distance of 90 feet.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived here from Boston at one, and sailed again for Liverpool at three o'clock this morning, with a light northwest wind and clear weather.

Sailing of the Sloop-of-War Saratoga.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 16.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga* sailed, on Wednesday, from Norfolk for St. Thomas.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 17—1 A. M.

We are still without tidings of the over-due steamship *America*. The weather is clear and calm.

Personal.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER, in a late discourse, delivered in Boston, defined his position on the Temperance question. He said that he was originally an advocate of the Washingtonian system. He was afterwards induced to give his countenance and support to the laws recently passed upon that subject, but on a review of the whole ground, he felt convinced that so far as the laws of Maine and Massachusetts were concerned, they had not effected the desired object. He was still warmly in favor of the Washingtonian mode of warfare, and might also favor a system of licensing, if a law of that character, with proper restrictions and regulations, could be adopted.

Governor ROBINSON, of Kansas, has presented to Senator SUMNER a cane manufactured by Major BICKERTON, one of the Free-State prisoners, during his incarceration in Lecompton. Upon this cane are thirty-one artificial knots, fifteen of which are within the coils of a serpent, representing the fifteen enslaved, and sixteen without its coils, the latter representing the Free States.

GEORGE GROTE, the historian, writes to a gentleman in Philadelphia: "It amazes me to hear of the large editions of books, serious and instructive books, which are printed and find circulation in the United States. The circle of readers, or at least of buyers, must be very large in your community."

Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, of North Carolina, has been tendered a complimentary banquet by his friends in Raleigh, without distinction of party. He declined the compliment in consequence of his preparations for a speedy return to California.

General TOM THUMB, having arrived in England in the *Persia*, announces his intention of holding *levees* previous to his departure for Russia, at the Regent Gallery, in the Quadrant.

A few days ago, the ceremony of endowing sister SAINT EDWARD with the veil was performed in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu in Quebec. The lady's real name is Mlle. EMILIE FAUCHER.

The President's first public reception of the season was given last evening. Friday evenings are set apart henceforth.

The Archbishop of Quebec is improving in health, having been afflicted with serious illness.

Ex-Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is in Washington, receiving marked attentions.

Dr. COX's pulpit in this City is to be filled in July next by Rev. A. K. NOTT, of Maine.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Conservative Views of Kansas Movements in the Territory.

Attempts of Ultraists to Renew the Disturbances.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

TECUMSEH, K. T., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1857.

A matter which will, by some, be considered interesting and important, has just occurred in this part of the Territory. I left Lawrence on Monday last, and yesterday remained in [illegible]. To-day I am watching events in this [illegible] and somewhat notorious town. The people [illegible] are mostly conservative men, and [illegible] to be law-abiding citizens; but two-thirds of [illegible] openly avow their preference for a Free [illegible]. Tecumseh is considered a Pro-Slavery town and has the County Court-House and county buildings, but quite a friendly feeling exists between the citizens and those of Topeka. As Tecumseh in her youthful ambition put in a strong claim for the capital and was cheated out of it, Lecompton's influence is not very powerful here.

In the Court-House prison I find six or seven prisoners who are as well taken care of as circumstances permit. They have served out [illegible] provisions to eat as can be obtained here by any one. With two or three exceptions, they will all be bailed in a few days. The Marshal makes a distinction in the treatment of his prisoners, in favor of those who are confined for political offences, or matters connected with the late political condition of the Territory.

Owing to the want of a quorum, the Topeka Legislature is not yet organized. Some fifteen or twenty members were on hand on Monday at the appointed time, but up to the present no business has been done. The resignation of Gov. ROBINSON, when announced, created much surprise. A copy of it will be forwarded to you from Lawrence. Lieut.-Gov. WILLIAM Y. ROBERTS has not made his appearance, and many of our Free-State leaders are absent from the Territory. Some consider the chance of *immediate success under the Topeka Constitution so hopeless that they prefer some new line of policy not yet distinctly marked out*, whilst others are anxious to assume the vacant leaderships, and acquire notoriety by contending for success upon the original plan of the Big Springs Convention. The latter class are openly censuring Governor ROBINSON for abandoning politics and manifesting a personal interest in his own private welfare, by land speculations, railroads, &c., and have, as a matter of course, created distrust in the minds of our old enemies.

How far the events of the last two days, of which I will give you particulars shortly, will create excitement, I do not know. But it must be borne in mind that the Pro-Slavery Legislature is to meet at Lecompton on Monday next, Jan. 12. As Gen. ATCHISON, Surveyor-General CALHOUN, Ex-Sheriff JONES, and other ultra Pro-Slavery leaders, have been loud in their denunciations of Gov. GEARY, because he would not appoint as Master of Convicts, a man who would enforce the law to the letter against the Free-State convicts, by putting them to hard labor, [illegible] convicts' garb, but more especially because their coadjutor, Judge LECOMPTE, has been removed, and their own power been thereby impaired, together with the fact, of which they are well aware, that peace in the Territory will most speedily and surely defeat their schemes for making Kansas a Slave State, they have been seeking, for some time past, an opportunity to make a demonstration against the Governor's pacific and impartial policy. For that purpose the Leavenworth Convention, which was to have been held about 1st December last, was postponed till the meeting of the Legislature, and then to be held at Lecompton, where the ultra secessionists and Slavery propagandists hope to give the necessary cue to the members of the Legislature, and assert their former terrorism over the few men in either House who may have manifested conservative feelings and sentiments. With this explanation you will not be surprised when the proceedings of that Convention reach you. As shown by the recent visits to Lawrence of Judge ELMORE and other respectable Pro-Slavery gentlemen of this Territory and Missouri, for the purpose of establishing friendly relations and restoring public confidence, *Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. do not control all the Pro-Slavery influence.* It is evident that the ultra men of that party are dissatisfied with the present quiet and prosperity prevailing in the Territory, and are, therefore, working to impair public confidence in the existing order of things, *so as to retard or frighten off the flood of peaceful emigration which threatens to overwhelm them, in a lawful manner, in the Spring.* Should the ultra Pro-Slavery men publicly assume an attitude such as indicated, public meetings will be called throughout the Territory, and conservative men and *bona fide* settlers of all parties—Free State and Pro-Slavery alike—numbering, doubtless, three-fourths of our population,—will unite in *approving of the restoration of order, and pledge their united influence and action against disturbers of the peace.* The existing order of things is popular with all who intend to make Kansas their home, and have no personal or political plans to subserve. There is a general disposition to be content, *for the time being*, with the policy of the general Government, and as Gov. GEARY is alternately lauded and denounced in both Pro-Slavery and Free-State papers, the masses, who do not sympathize with the ultra movements or schemes of designing politicians, for an immediate State Government, are disposed to stand by the Governor.

Under all these circumstances I readily appreciate the degree of importance to be attached to the movement made yesterday, to arrest the members of the Free-State Legislature at Topeka. It seems that an impression had got abroad that, contrary to the policy pursued last July by Colonel SUMNER and Secretary WOODSON, (when the Government virtually repudiated the action of Colonel SUMNER,) no direct interference would take place on the part of the Territorial Government, should the members of the Topeka Legislature assemble and merely discuss matters, without attempting to carry into effect their State organization. From remarks made by Gov. ROBINSON and others of his party, it was also understood that the gathering at Topeka would only be formal in its character, for the purpose of keeping alive the Topeka Constitution, and would then adjourn. Therefore no good reason could be discovered for executive action. The peace of the Territory was not threatened. In fact, there was but little, if any, prospect of a sufficient number of members being in attendance to organize either House. These rumors, pro and con, had got abroad, and as it was necessary to get up another excitement if possible, Sheriff JONES, it is understood, made affidavit yesterday, before Judge CATO, that many persons, naming some twenty or thirty, had violated the Statutes of Kansas by taking the oath of office and assuming to act as members of a legislature within the Territory of Kansas. The following is the section of the statute under which the complaint is made:

Chap. 52, Sec. 25, p. 269: "If any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act appertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year."

Of course, on due proof, process was issued, and placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal A. W. PARDEE, (a New-Yorker and a Free-State man,) who went to Topeka, and arrested

[illegible] Others got the idea that the war was for "high treason," and that they were [illegible] immediately, unless compelled to do so by force. The whole matter was finally postponed, and probably within a day or two all for whom warrants were issued will have given themselves up and entered bail. Some of the members, probably, want the fun and [illegible] of a trial, knowing that, as their cost of [illegible] public declaration and resolution [illegible] consequent on its effect, and [illegible] of the admission by Congress of Kansas under Toombs' Constitution, there is no danger of a conviction before any fair jury. As a new United States Marshal has just been appointed, we may reasonably infer that juries hereafter will be [illegible]. Somebodies, of the ultra school, are trying to make capital out of this matter. The policy of [illegible] considerates is to drive the Free-State men together again in defiance of their Legislative [illegible] thereby drive all Dr. Robinson, Gen. [illegible] prominent men to the head of [illegible] affairs, in which case they will have the countenance of the border ruffians, as well as the active force of the United States troops, to operate against the "rebels;"—and [illegible] are engaged elsewhere, Jones' [illegible] and Woodson's expeditions, will more [illegible] into and occupy the surplus lands of [illegible] in contempt of all competitors, [illegible] of the orders of the Government.

[illegible] attempting to induce our men to be [illegible] trap. Gov. Geary probably planned the attempt, for the purpose of testing the Governor's views, but the effort will prove [illegible].

In the absence of information, both Pro-Slavery and Free-State papers will harp on the subject,—some approving and some censuring,—when, in fact, the Governor has had no cause to interfere, and will do, as the matter is entirely in the hands of the Judiciary, in which more confidence will [illegible] be placed than heretofore.

Thus the game is revealed. Let the thing work itself out. Peace will be preserved at all hazards, and those who have been the means of getting up the excitement will be defeated in their aim. If the Free-State men submit to the Governor's advice, their opponents will be thoroughly beaten in the game now being played on this gameboard of political chess-board. T. G. T.

[illegible] of the Free-State Legislature—An Attempt for Want of a Quorum—Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Roberts—[illegible] of Free-State Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1857.

The Legislature for the State of Kansas was convened here to-day, pursuant to the hour of adjournment. John Hutchinson, Esq., was elected Speaker pro tem. of the House of Representatives. The Senate was called to order by the President pro tem. Both the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State were absent. Governor Reeder has resigned, and gone East. Governor [illegible] is in the Territory, engaged at Wyandotte, and is expected to attend. Their absence at this important crisis in our affairs created considerable displeasure among the members of the two Houses. The Governor was busy writing this morning, and, doubtless, received the immediate attendance of Governor Roberts. He is expected to-morrow.

After the appointment of Committees on Credentials, the two Houses adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[illegible] after the members left the Hall, Deputy Marshal Jones served the following writ upon several [illegible]:

"Territory of Kansas, to Sheriffs of Douglas County:

"Whereas, Complaint on oath has this day been made to me, the undersigned, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, by Samuel J. Jones, that Lyman Allen, R. F. Miller, John Curtiss, [illegible] Dunn, T. J. Thornton, James Irving, Dr. Updegraff, [illegible] Bailey, Benjamin Beardsley, Samuel McKinney, R. F. McKenzie, Henry J. Adams, [illegible] Stephen Sparks, W. M. Minard, — Dawn, [illegible], J. M. Mason, [illegible] Cannon, A. J. Addis, William Hicks, S. S. Shotwell, J. Brown, Jr., H. H. Williams, John Hutchinson, A. J. Saunders, J. B. Abbott, Robert McFarland, — Bean, Samuel Hicks, A. [illegible] Zimmerman, H. M. Hook, Adam Fisher, William Pennock, — Cousin and Alfred Cortiss, did, on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1855, (the first Territorial election,) take upon themselves the office and public trust of legislators for the State of Kansas; that the said parties, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1855, did assemble together in the town of Pelekah, in the Territory of Kansas, as such legislators for the State of Kansas, and did then and there, each of them, take the oath of office as such, [illegible] Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, and appoint a Committee to prepare and report a code of laws for the government of the State of Kansas, without lawful authority or reputation;

"You are hereby commanded to arrest the said parties, and bring them before me, or some other Judge of said Territory, to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January, A. D. 1857.

S. C. CATO,
Assistant Justice, &c.

Some or eight of the "aforesaid parties" whose names appear in the above were arrested to-day, and informed by the Marshal that to-morrow they would be required to go to Tecumseh, before Judge Cato, to answer to the charge alleged against them. The absence of those already arrested will deprive both Houses of a quorum, and no business can be done.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was immediately called to order by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, when Gov. Reeder was called to the chair and Dr. Recor elected Secretary. Mr. Moore, of Leavenworth, being called upon, stated the objects of the Convention to be to examine and discuss the present position and future prospects of the State Government.

Mr. Conway then read the following letter from Lieutenant-Governor W. Y. Roberts to the meeting:

"Wyandotte, Kansas Ter., Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1856.

"My Dear Sir: I have just learned that Governor Reeder has resigned his position, and hasten to inform you that my engagements will utterly preclude the possibility of my being at Topeka at the meeting of the Legislature. It will therefore devolve upon you to act in the capacity of Governor.

"I regret this exceedingly, but should a quorum of members appear to their names, I would memorialize Congress for admission into the Union, and then adjourn. Should there be no quorum, it would be well to take a recess until, say the 4th of March.

"In great haste, very truly, &c.

W. Y. ROBERTS.

"Hon. John Conway, President of Senate."

Mr. Conway then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we view with indignation and scorn the attempt of some of our leaders to barter off our political birthright, similar to as it is with the lifetime of some of our best patriots."

A discussion arose on the adoption of the resolution, between Messrs. Curtiss, Goodin, Oakley, Moore, Wakefield, Branscomb and others, during which a motion was made by Mr. Hutchinson that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report resolutions for the Convention. Messrs. Hutchinson, [illegible] and Moore were appointed said Committee, and a small family meeting.

[illegible] at great length to adjournment and, Mr. Hutchinson, on behalf of the Committee, made the following report, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted by the meeting.

"Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas, having in view their future protection and prosperity, have, in good faith, commenced a movement to organize a State Government; and

"Whereas, What State Government has, in our opinion, been wanted as our interests during the past twelve months, therefore,

"Resolved, That the principle on which the State organization rests belongs to the unwritten rights of mankind, and is antecedent to all Constitutions.

"Resolved, That the movement for a State Government was commenced in good faith on the part of the people, and will be maintained in spite of all opposition.

"Resolved, That we, as a people, are capable of governing our own affairs, and that in the exercise of that fundamental right, we regard the assumption of political power by our adversaries as the burden of our complaint, and have simply looking to the repeal of certain obnoxious statutes as superficial and unnecessary.

"Resolved, That the people of Kansas have none other than a bona fide intention to build up for themselves a home, and that they have an eye to their own prosperity and the protection of their families, and that any attempt to beggar and sell their rights will be resented as the vilest treachery.

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the Legislature passing such laws for the future government and protection of our citizens as will secure to them peace and prosperity, and that they protect them in the exercise of the rights belonging to them.

Other resolutions were proposed, but the hour for the meeting of the Legislature arrived, and the Committee did not have an opportunity to report.

On the 5th of July, the only Legislature yet assembled in the Territory, excepting fifteen, which the Governor will probably pardon before long, Clark, *the Indian Agent—the supposed murderer of Barber—has been arrested, by order of the Governor, and has since been removed by the President.* Marshal Donelson resigned several weeks ago. Col. Titus, Capt. Donelson, (not the Marshal,) and a large party of Ruffians, have left for Nicaragua. Put all these together, and it looks as if the South had given up Kansas, which I think they have.

Kansas is bound to be a Free State. Gov. Geary says that "two-thirds of the people are Free-State men, and if the majority of the people say Free State, in God's name let it be a Free State!" *This I heard him say myself.*

Affairs at Havana.

MONOPOLY REMOVED FROM THE FISH TRADE—IMPORTANT DECREE—A SPANISH FRIGATE TO BE SENT TO VERA CRUZ.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1857.

The *Gaceta Oficial* of the 8th publishes a highly-important decree of the Captain-General, in reference to the fish business, inasmuch as the live article can now be brought into the Island free of all duties and charges, excepting the usual tonnage and port dues. The most of the fish used in Havana comes from Key West, and the trade has for a long time been monopolized by Señor Marty, proprietor of the Tacon Theatre, who has had the magician's art of converting the American smacks into Spanish vessels, as soon as they reached this port. He thus defrauded the Government of a large amount of duties, and at the same time cheated the poor fishermen who were foolish enough to place themselves in his power. At the request of the owners of these smacks, Messrs. Schnabellius & Co. memorialized the Captain-General on the subject, and offered to sell the fish at 15 cents the pound, if the Government would allow the fish to be introduced free of all duties. In spite of the opposition of the Marine Department, and some other few dignitaries who have long received bribes from Marty, the Captain-General has decided to throw the business open to the competition of all who feel inclined to engage in this lucrative trade. The greater part of these fishing-smacks are built North, and manned by Northern men, who fish on shares with the owners. The increased prices they will receive for the fish, and the facilities afforded here, will doubtless give a fresh impulse to the business, and be the means of building up a brisk trade between this port and the different fishing posts on the Florida coast. It is said that Pancho Marty *has spent several thousands of dollars in bribes to* the officers of the Marine Department to defeat this measure. The inhabitants of Havana owe their General a vote of thanks for his enlightened views on this subject, and if he only succeeds in breaking down the equally odious monopoly of flour, he will confer an immense benefit on them.

The *Granada* brings nothing later from Walker, but the general impression on the Isthmus was, that American rule would soon be driven from the country. The men in the Church at Granada still held out, but were completely surrounded by the Central Americans, and there was no chance of assistance reaching them.

Part of the English squadron had reached Aspinwall and Panama, and the blockade of all the ports of Nueva Granada would soon be established.

Max Maretzek has determined to stay another month with us. I have been told that he will clear $70,000 in this little trip.

The Cuban Government has determined to send a frigate to Vera Cruz, to protect the lives and property of Spanish subjects resident in Mexico. The Consul at Vera Cruz has written here for this force. The papers brought by the *Mexico* teem with murders and outrages committed on the persons of unoffending Spaniards.

The Great Northwest Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks about the Hudson's Bay Company, its territories, and its Charter, in your issue of the 10th inst., seem to pave the way for a statement of the interest we Americans have in the throwing open of those regions to the west and northwest of Lake Superior for settlement and cultivation. When the great central basins of the Assiniboine and Saskatchawnee Rivers come to be cultivated, New-York City will reap the benefit of their trade. A view of the map of North America will demonstrate this. A few short portages connect the waters of the Pigeon and Arrow Rivers (which form part of the western boundary between the British possessions and ours) with Rainy Lake, and from that sheet of water there is practicable steamer navigation to the sources even of the Saskatchawnee and other mighty rivers and to the Hudson's Bay. Several fine harbors are found near the boundary line on Lake Superior.

I have been informed by intelligent persons who have often passed from Lake Superior to the Saskatchawnee country, through Lake Winnipeg, (which is a great sheet of water,) that a ship or steamer canal is practical from Lake Superior to the Rainy, and will not be very costly. Lake Winnipeg, they say, lies much lower than Lake Superior.

As regards the climate of this central basin, in a recent publication of that eminent climatologist, Mr. Bloodgett, he proves it to be similar to that of Western Europe in the same latitudes; in fact, it has a finer climate than any of the Atlantic States enjoy.

The exports of the region in question might reach the Atlantic *via* the Nelson's River and Hudson's Bay, did not the dreadful climate of Davis' Straits so shorten the seasons as to practically forbid it.

An important city will grow up, without doubt, on the shores of Lake Superior, near the mouth of Arrow River. It is said that the mountains near this point abound in copper and other minerals, and the finest of timber.

Our Government ought to cause a reconnoissance or a survey of the route for canal improvements from Lake Superior to Rainy Lake, and at *the same time a route for a railway to the Lake of* the Woods. Are you aware of the opinion entertained by many intelligent Canadians that when a Pacific Railroad is made, it will pass west from [illegible]

[illegible] Canada can now be conveyed from New-York to Fort Charlotte (at the mouth of Pigeon River) on Lake Superior, by steamers on the Hudson and the Hudson River within eight days, I understand. Now, if water navigation is practicable from Lake Superior to the Lake Winnipeg, that distance can be done in about four or five days more, making in all not over a fortnight for the whole trip. If these calculations are true, it follows that the vast region in question is to be added to the dominions of New-York City. J.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of the Netherlands and the Herbert Murder Case.

The following letter and note, all the correspondence of importance communicated by the President, relative to the refusal of the Government of the Netherlands to permit its diplomatic agents to testify in court of law:

MR. MARCY TO MR. BELMONT.

Department of State,
Washington, May 15, 1856.

Sir: I regret to be under the necessity of requesting you to lay the subject of Mr. Van Hall, Minister of your Legation, relative to the course of Mr. Dubois, consul at Boston, from the Government, in regard to his testimony which, while he was visiting in a public hotel in Washington a few days ago.

It will be sufficient for my present purpose to state, that while he was at breakfast in the public dining-room of the hotel, a difficulty arose between a member of Congress and one of the waiters of the hotel, and a personal conflict ensued between these parties, which resulted in the death of the waiter, from a pistol-shot fired by the member of Congress. He appeared before the magistrates for the purpose of a judicial investigation, and the District-Attorney, charged with the public prosecution of the offence, invited Mr. Dubois to attend the Court and give his testimony in the case. This he declined to do, and the influence of this Department was invoked to induce him to waive his privilege, under the law of nations, and appear as a witness.

I have most cheerfully complied with the request of the District-Attorney, and have earnestly endeavored to convince Mr. Dubois that he would not only contribute largely to the administration of justice by attending, but increase his claims upon the good-will of this community, and greatly augment his means of usefulness to his Government. I regret that he has not been able to view the matter in the light in which I have presented it to him. This, perhaps, ought not to create surprise, as he has but lately arrived in the country, and is an entire stranger among us, and in his embarrassment, it is not unreasonable that he should have consulted his colleagues in the diplomatic corps. It is understood that they have advised him to persist in his refusal to appear before the Court. It is not doubted that, both by the usage of nations and the laws of the United States, Mr. Dubois has the legal right to decline to give his testimony, but he is at perfect liberty to exercise this privilege to the extent requested, and by doing so he does not subject himself to the jurisdiction of the country. The circumstances of this case are such as to appeal strongly to the universal sense of justice. Mr. Dubois was, it is believed, the only unprejudiced person who witnessed the whole affair, and it is not probable that justice can be done in the case without his evidence. If the accused acted in self-defence, as is alleged, he is innocent of the crime charged, and there is a high moral obligation upon Mr. Dubois to contribute his testimony to establish the fact. But if, on the contrary, he is guilty, the claims of justice are not less imperative, and they are, besides, augmented by the interest of the whole community.

These considerations have not had that influence upon Mr. Dubois to which they are believed to be entitled, and I hope they may prove to be more convincing to the mind of Mr. Van Hall. In the event of his suggesting that Mr. Dubois might give his deposition out of Court in the case, you will not omit to state that by our Constitution, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and hence, in order that the testimony should be legal, it should be given before the Court.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

August Belmont, Esq., Hague.

MR. BELMONT TO MR. MARCY.

[No. 67.] Legation of the United States,
The Hague, June 10, 1856.

Sir: On the receipt of your dispatch of 15th of last month, (No. 37,) I lost no time in communicating its contents to Mr. Van Hall, accompanied by a note of mine, of which you will please find a copy annexed.

In order to show the importance which the President attaches to this matter, I sought, the following day, an interview with the Minister. He informed me then, that previous to the receipt of my note he had been placed in possession of all the facts of the case by Mr. Dubois himself, who at the same time had informed him of his readiness to testify before you to the scene of which he was a witness, and that even under oath, if authorized to do so by his Government. Mr. Van Hall had, after having taking the orders of the king, fully approved of the conduct of Mr. Dubois, and in order to evince his earnest desire to comply, as far as lay in his power, with your request, had authorized him to testify, under oath, at your Department, in presence of such magistrates and other persons as you might think proper to convoke. The character of Mr. Dubois, as representative of his royal master, would, however, on no account, admit of his appearing in court as an ordinary witness, and of his being subjected to a vexatious cross-examination.

I tried in vain, during an hour's consideration, to make Mr. Van Hall recede from the position which he had taken, telling him that by the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution of the United States in *criminal prosecutions, any concession of Mr. Dubois,* short of his willingness to testify in open court, and to be confronted with the accused, would not be of the slightest avail, as his evidence would only be admissible on such conditions. I represented to him the vital importance of the case, and the sacred obligations it imposed upon Mr. Dubois, whose testimony, as perhaps the only unprejudiced witness throughout the whole disgraceful scene, might prove indispensable either to save the life of a fellow being, or to avenge the majesty of the law.

My representations and arguments proved fruitless before the determined resistance of the minister, who promised, on leaving him, to give me, at a very early day, an official reply to my note. As he had during our discussions appeared very reluctant to being convinced by my statements that the evidence of Mr. Dubois, in the way he was willing to allow it to be offered, could, by our laws, not be admitted into Court, I availed myself of this circumstance to address him, next morning, another note, without waiting for the reply to my first communication. In this note, of which I beg to hand you a copy inclosed, I sent him an extract of our Constitution referring to criminal prosecutions, and tried again to impress upon him, in the most urgent and earnest manner, the high moral obligation which the circumstances imposed upon Mr. Dubois to comply with your request.

This communication was not received, or its receipt was ignored by the minister, at the time that he sent me, under yesterday's date, the reply to my first note, of which you will please find the annexed copy. Its contents confirm the unwillingness of Mr. Van Hall to modify in any way the instructions which he had, before the receipt of your dispatch, already sent out to his minister resident.

I have seen him again this morning, when he told me that he would take an early opportunity to reply to my second note, but that he was sorry to be compelled to inform me that he had not been able to bring himself to view the question in a different light from what he had done. His next note, which his other engagements may retard for a few days, will therefore contain the same unqualified refusal to allow Mr. Dubois' cross examination which he has given in his note of yesterday.

I regret extremely that my efforts have not been crowned by a better success, and remain most respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington.

BARON VAN HALL TO MR. BELMONT.

The Hague, June 9, 1856.

Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your official note of the 7th instant, through which, in enclosing copy of a despatch of Mr. Marcy, you bespeak in the name of your Government my friendly offices to the end that Mr. Dubois may be authorized to appear before a court of justice in a case of homicide.

Ever anxious to evince the pleasure which the Government of the Netherlands takes in acceding to the requests of the United States at its hands, I so much the more regret that it will scarcely be possible to give an additional proof of that disposition under present circumstances.

Availing himself of a prerogative generally conceded to the members of the diplomatic body, and recognized also by the laws of the republic, as adverted to by Mr. Marcy in his above-mentioned dispatch, Mr. Dubois refused to appear before a court of justice; but being desirous to at once reconcile that prerogative with the requirements of justice, he suggested a middle course of action, and proposed to Mr. Marcy to give his declaration under oath, should he be authorized to that effect by the Government of the Netherlands.

After taking the King's orders on the subject, I did not hesitate to give such authority to Mr. Dubois, approving at the same time, and formally, the line of conduct which he pursued on that occasion, convinced as I was that, in reality, the difficulties of a criminal suit to be carried on in America as a common witness could not comport with the dignity of the character of a minister of the King residing at the seat of government of the republic, nor yet could it do so with the duties of his office.

I beg you, Sir, to communicate this answer of mine to Mr. Marcy, flattering myself that he will be pleased to derive from it a conviction that, in the act of authorizing its minister resident at Washington to give his sworn deposition to the Secretary of State, the Government of the Netherlands did all that was rationally feasible under the circumstances, and that the Government of the United States will appreciate the sentiments of courtesy and friendly disposition which suggested such an authority.

I have the honor, Sir, &c., VAN HALL.

Mr. Belmont, Minister Resident of the United States of America.

MR. DUBOIS TO MR. MARCY.

[Translation.]

Washington, June 21, 1856.

Mr. Secretary of State: You will bear in mind [illegible]

[illegible] Goods can now be conveyed from New-York to Fort Charlotte (at the mouth of Pigeon River) on Lake Superior, by steamers on the Hudson and the Hudson River within eight days, I understand. Now, if water navigation is practicable from Lake Superior to the Lake Winnipeg, that distance can be done in about four or five days more, making in all not over a fortnight for the whole trip. If these calculations are true, it follows that the vast region in question is to be added to the dominions of New-York City. J.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of the Netherlands and the Herbert Murder Case.

The following letter and note, all the correspondence of importance communicated by the President, relative to the refusal of the Government of the Netherlands to permit its diplomatic agents to testify in court of law:

MR. MARCY TO MR. BELMONT.

Department of State,
Washington, May 15, 1856.

Sir: I regret to be under the necessity of requesting you to lay the subject of Mr. Van Hall, Minister of your Legation, relative to the course of Mr. Dubois, consul at Boston, from the Government, in regard to his testimony which, while he was visiting in a public hotel in Washington a few days ago.

It will be sufficient for my present purpose to state, that while he was at breakfast in the public dining-room of the hotel, a difficulty arose between a member of Congress and one of the waiters of the hotel, and a personal conflict ensued between these parties, which resulted in the death of the waiter, from a pistol-shot fired by the member of Congress. He appeared before the magistrates for the purpose of a judicial investigation, and the District-Attorney, charged with the public prosecution of the offence, invited Mr. Dubois to attend the Court and give his testimony in the case. This he declined to do, and the influence of this Department was invoked to induce him to waive his privilege, under the law of nations, and appear as a witness.

I have most cheerfully complied with the request of the District-Attorney, and have earnestly endeavored to convince Mr. Dubois that he would not only contribute largely to the administration of justice by attending, but increase his claims upon the good-will of this community, and greatly augment his means of usefulness to his Government. I regret that he has not been able to view the matter in the light in which I have presented it to him. This, perhaps, ought not to create surprise, as he has but lately arrived in the country, and is an entire stranger among us, and, in his embarrassment, it is not unreasonable that he should have consulted his colleagues in the diplomatic corps. It is understood that they have advised him to persist in his refusal to appear before the Court. It is not doubted that, both by the usage of nations and the laws of the United States, Mr. Dubois has the legal right to decline to give his testimony, but he is at perfect liberty to exercise this privilege to the extent requested, and by doing so he does not subject himself to the jurisdiction of the country. The circumstances of this case are such as to appeal strongly to the universal sense of justice. Mr. Dubois was, it is believed, the only unprejudiced person who witnessed the whole affair, and it is not probable that justice can be done in the case without his evidence. If the accused acted in self-defence, as is alleged, he is innocent of the crime charged, and there is a high moral obligation upon Mr. Dubois to contribute his testimony to establish the fact. But if, on the contrary, he is guilty, the claims of justice are not less imperative, and they are, besides, augmented by the interest of the whole community.

These considerations have not had that influence upon Mr. Dubois to which they are believed to be entitled, and I hope they may prove to be more convincing to the mind of Mr. Van Hall. In the event of his suggesting that Mr. Dubois might give his deposition out of Court in the case, you will not omit to state that by our Constitution, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused has the right to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and hence, in order that the testimony should be legal, it should be given before the Court.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

August Belmont, Esq., Hague.

MR. BELMONT TO MR. MARCY.

[No. 67.] Legation of the United States,
The Hague, June 10, 1856.

Sir: On the receipt of your dispatch of 15th of last month, (No. 37,) I lost no time in communicating its contents to Mr. Van Hall, accompanied by a note of mine, of which you will please find a copy annexed.

In order to show the importance which the President attaches to this matter, I sought, the following day, an interview with the Minister. He informed me then, that previous to the receipt of my note he had been placed in possession of all the facts of the case by Mr. Dubois himself, who at the same time had informed him of his readiness to testify before you to the scene of which he was a witness, and that even under oath, if authorized to do so by his Government. Mr. Van Hall had, after having taking the orders of the king, fully approved of the conduct of Mr. Dubois, and in order to evince his earnest desire to comply, as far as lay in his power, with your request, had authorized him to testify, under oath, at your Department, in presence of such magistrates and other persons as you might think proper to convoke. The character of Mr. Dubois, as representative of his royal master, would, however, on no account, admit of his appearing in court as an ordinary witness, and of his being subjected to a vexatious cross-examination.

I tried in vain, during an hour's consideration, to make Mr. Van Hall recede from the position which he had taken, telling him that by the proceedings prescribed by the Constitution of the United States in *criminal prosecutions, any concession of Mr. Dubois,* short of his willingness to testify in open court, and to be confronted with the accused, would not be of the slightest avail, as his evidence would only be admissible on such conditions. I represented to him the vital importance of the case, and the sacred obligations it imposed upon Mr. Dubois, whose testimony, as perhaps the only unprejudiced witness throughout the whole disgraceful scene, might prove indispensable either to save the life of a fellow being, or to avenge the majesty of the law.

My representations and arguments proved fruitless before the determined resistance of the minister, who promised, on leaving him, to give me, at a very early day, an official reply to my note. As he had during our discussions appeared very reluctant to being convinced by my statements that the evidence of Mr. Dubois, in the way he was willing to allow it to be offered, could, by our laws, not be admitted into Court, I availed myself of this circumstance to address him, next morning, another note, without waiting for the reply to my first communication. In this note, of which I beg to hand you a copy inclosed, I sent him an extract of our Constitution referring to criminal prosecutions, and tried again to impress upon him, in the most urgent and earnest manner, the high moral obligation which the circumstances imposed upon Mr. Dubois to comply with your request.

This communication was not received, or its receipt was ignored by the minister, at the time that he sent me, under yesterday's date, the reply to my first note, of which you will please find the annexed copy. Its contents confirm the unwillingness of Mr. Van Hall to modify in any way the instructions which he had, before the receipt of your dispatch, already sent out to his minister resident.

I have seen him again this morning, when he told me that he would take an early opportunity to reply to my second note, but that he was sorry to be compelled to inform me that he had not been able to bring himself to view the question in a different light from what he had done. His next note, which his other engagements may retard for a few days, will therefore contain the same unqualified refusal to allow Mr. Dubois' cross examination which he has given in his note of yesterday.

I regret extremely that my efforts have not been crowned by a better success, and remain most respectfully,

Your very obedient servant,

AUGUST BELMONT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington.

BARON VAN HALL TO MR. BELMONT.

The Hague, June 9, 1856.

Sir: I have had the honor of receiving your official note of the 7th instant, through which, in enclosing copy of a despatch of Mr. Marcy, you bespeak in the name of your Government my friendly offices to the end that Mr. Dubois may be authorized to appear before a court of justice in a case of homicide.

Ever anxious to evince the pleasure which the Government of the Netherlands takes in acceding to the requests of the United States at its hands, I so much the more regret that it will scarcely be possible to give an additional proof of that disposition under present circumstances.

Availing himself of a prerogative generally conceded to the members of the diplomatic body, and recognized also by the laws of the republic, as adverted to by Mr. Marcy in his above-mentioned dispatch, Mr. Dubois refused to appear before a court of justice; but being desirous to at once reconcile that prerogative with the requirements of justice, he suggested a middle course of action, and proposed to Mr. Marcy to give his declaration under oath, should he be authorized to that effect by the Government of the Netherlands.

After taking the King's orders on the subject, I did not hesitate to give such authority to Mr. Dubois, approving at the same time, and formally, the line of conduct which he pursued on that occasion, convinced as I was that, in reality, the difficulties of a criminal suit to be carried on in America as a common witness could not comport with the dignity of the character of a minister of the King residing at the seat of government of the republic, nor yet could it do so with the duties of his office.

I beg you, Sir, to communicate this answer of mine to Mr. Marcy, flattering myself that he will be pleased to derive from it a conviction that, in the act of authorizing its minister resident at Washington to give his sworn deposition to the Secretary of State, the Government of the Netherlands did all that was rationally feasible under the circumstances, and that the Government of the United States will appreciate the sentiments of courtesy and friendly disposition which suggested such an authority.

I have the honor, Sir, &c., VAN HALL.

Mr. Belmont, Minister Resident of the United States of America.

MR. DUBOIS TO MR. MARCY.

[Translation.]

Washington, June 21, 1856.

Mr. Secretary of State: You will bear in mind [illegible]

[illegible] Consul, to whom I am indebted for a sight of this precious little relic, about which cluster so many grand souvenirs."

I will only add, that if your readers wish to obtain a distinct and accurate idea of the region embraced in, in which lies the battle-field of Arbela, and the plain of Shinar, they should open their Atlas and survey the country between Mosul on the Tigris, and Lake Van, southeast of Mount Ararat. It was very natural that the sons of Noah, descending from Ararat, should commence their agricultural labors in the fertile and well watered plain of Shinar, lying to the east, where in terrible remembrance of the flood they vainly and impiously attempted a work which should protect them from the recurrence of the disaster. Recently I met an English gentleman, Major Traver, who belonged to the staff of Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars, who, with three or four other Englishmen, had gained the summit of Mount Ararat—the first foot of the kind since the children of Noah descended from it. Thus, by a singular coincidence, about the same time, the sacred summit was reached where the ark rested, and the tower discovered which was erected on the plain at its base.

List of Patents

Issued for the week ending Jan. 13.

Ethan Allen, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved fire arms.

Wm. Badger, of Memphis, Tenn.—For improvement in cotton seed planters.

Seneca H. Bennett, of Belleville, Penn.—For improved field fence.

Erastus B. Bigelow, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in looms for weaving pile fabrics double.

Samuel Boyd, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in the manufacture of hoes.

Robt. Brayton, of Buffalo, N. Y.—For improvement in dies.

James S. Burnham, of Yorkville, N. Y.—For improvement in pumps.

Wm. Cairns and Jasper Cairns, of Jersey City, N. J.—For implement for holding blacking boxes.

Enoch Colvin, of Poultney, Vt.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Joseph T. Davenport, of Augusta, Ga.—For arrangement of fixed rails as a substitute for railroad switches.

Horace E. Dimick, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved mode of riling ordnance.

Joseph Dunkley, of Carrollton, Md.—For improved automatic regulator for wind-wheels.

M. B. Dyott, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in burning fluid lamps.

Augustus Eliaers, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in stain cases.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.—For improvement in platform scales.

Milton Finkle, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Sanford E. Fitch and Theodore Sharp, of Greenbush, N. Y.—For improvement in flour bolt, as applied to grinding mill.

Lewis A. Hamblen, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in locomotive lamps.

Jacob Hockman, of Mexico, Ind.—For improvement in brick machines.

Royal E. House, of Binghamton, N. Y.—For improved device by which persons approaching may open gates.

A. P. Johnson, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sewing machines.

Wm. Jones, of Speedsville, N. Y.—For improvement in hay forks.

Rodolphus Kingsley, of Springfield, Mass.—For improvement in presses.

H. Maranville, of Clinton, Ohio.—For improvement in balance for detecting counterfeit coin.

Wm. W. Marsh, of Jacksonville, Ill.—For improvement in oil press.

Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind.—For improvement in hand loom.

Robert J. Morrison, of Richmond, Va.—For improvement in the cutting apparatus for harvesting machines.

James F. Orr, of Orville, Ala.—For improvement in cotton gins.

Wm. Ostrander, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved machine for rolling tapering tubes.

James Parker, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in nipple shields.

Wm. Provines, of Columbia, Mo.—For improvement in excavators.

David F. Randall, of Chicopee, Mass.—For improvement in the construction of burning-fluid lamps.

J. A. Reynolds, of Elmira, N. Y.—For improved tubular auger.

Isaac S. Roland, of West Earl, Penn.—For improved method of hanging farm gates.

Joseph Shaw, of Richland, Ga.—For improvement in cotton cultivators.

John Sherrer, of Reading, Penn.—For improved hub boxes.

Reuben W. Sharp, of Montgomery, Ala.—For improved machine for planing shingles, or tapering pieces.

Alfred E. Smith, of Brenxville, N. Y.—For improved mode of constructing nail axles and hubs.

David W. Snell and Stephen W. Bartlett, of Woonsocket, R. I.—For improvement in looms.

Oded Spencer, of Jacksonburg, O.—For improved bore, or support, for posts of field fences.

Emerson C. Strange, of Taunton, Mass.—For improved machine for sawing hoops.

Augustus Stoner, of Mount Joy, Penn.—For improved mode of tightening felloes in wheels.

Joseph Thompson, of Durhamville, N. Y.—For improvement in seed-planters.

John S. Toan, of Venice, N. Y.—For improvement in corn-planters.

Alfred Tourtz, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in locks of fire-arms.

Thomas J. Tolman, of South Scituate, Mass.—For improved method of adjusting the size of the mouth, in planes.

David Watson, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in reaping and mowing machines.

Caleb G. Walworth, of Boston, Mass.—For improved screw-feeding gear.

William Weild, of Manchester, Great Britain.—For improvement in power-loom. Patented in England, March 7, 1855.

Carlyle Whipple, of Lewiston, Me.—For improved method of hanging and operating reciprocating saws.

D. H. Whittemore, of Chicopee Falls, Mass.—For improvement in machines for paring and slicing apples.

M. J. Whitmore, of Potsdam, N. Y., assignor to Frank G. Johnson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and M. J. Whitemore, aforesaid.—For improvement in calender clocks.

John B. Wickersham, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved method of fastening the rails of iron fences in the posts.

O. D. Wilcox, of Easton, Pa.—For improvement in artificial legs.

A. Winter, of Pickens, S. C.—For improved method of hanging, guiding and adjusting "mulay saws."

William Wilber, of New-Orleans, La.—For improvement in oil pressing machinery. Patented in England, June 12, 1856.

Lofin Wood, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in stove thimbles, or deck irons.

G. F. S. Wright, of Black Oak, S. C.—For improved method of mounting and guiding circular saws.

John G. Vaughan, of Middleborough, Mass., assignee (by mediate transfer) to Reuben M. Singer, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved mode of lathing and plastering.

Ira Gill, of Walpole, Mass., assignor to Ira Gill aforesaid and Elbridge Brown, of Malden, Mass.—For improvement in machines for forming hat bodies.

Daniel Berlew, of Delaware, O.—For improved method of planing staves.

Reissued.—Geo. W. Geisendorff, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Jacob C. Geisendorff, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improvement in axle cox rollers. Patented Feb. 6, 1855.

Whitten E. Kidd, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in moulds for pressing bonnet fronts. Patented Nov. 28, 1854.

Wm. H. Walton, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in cleaning the top flats of carding engines. Patented Dec. 9, 1856.

Designs.—Saml. F. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., assignor to W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, of Albany, N. Y.—For parlor stove design.

K. S. Vedder, of Troy, N. Y., *assignor to Newbury, Filley & Co.*, of same place—For cooking stove design.

[illegible]

Terrible Suffering on the Plains.

A letter from the St. Louis *Republican*, dated St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 30, says:

We have information of the return of a party from the Little Blue, in a most deplorable condition. They were, Mr. James Brown, Mr. Van Doozen and Mr. Mooney, the first from Jackson, K. T., and the two latter from South Carolina. Gen. Matthews saw them after their hair-breadth escapes, and gives me the following thrilling narrative:

When they reached the Big Blue they first left the encampment, but finding only a few buffalo, they left their camp in charge of a negro belonging to Mr. Van Doozen, and proceeded some distance into the Indian country. The first evening they were overtaken by a storm of wind and snow, and lost their way. They remained for eight days without fire or food. They bled the tubes out of their guns, in their efforts to kill game, and then threw their guns away. The negro left with Van Doozen and Mooney, became so benumbed, they were so exhausted from fatigue and exposure, that Mr. Stringfellow, who had had some experience, was scarcely able to get them to move. He encouraged them by every means in his power, and reached a habitation and were saved. Mr. Brown and Mr. Van Doozen, however, will lose many toes, and Mr. Stringfellow some of his toes. Their sufferings were beyond description, and they will be for some weeks to come. The negro, who remained in camp, is uninjured, although he suffered greatly from the severity of the cold and exposure. His mother and friends. They are all now safely landed at Atchison.

The General also informs me that a young friend of him that two surveying parties, one of which was Sam Parsons', who is well known in St. Louis, had been murdered by the Comanche Indians. The country in which they were operating is near the Big Bend reservation, in the southwestern part of the Territory, and near the Arkansas line. These Indians, the Comanches have frequent conflicts. A party of them made an incursion into a Cherokee settlement and killed

[illegible] OF THE WEEK.

[illegible] ... numerically nearly equal. The great and good Bishop Berkeley is presented in the most attractive light, without the least exaggeration, and fully justifies the memorable line of Pope's

"To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

We have Edmund Kean, the great actor, and so strikingly accurate is the delineation of that wonderful performer's art, that it needs little stretch of fancy to suppose that the writer himself might have once been a member of the fraternity of the sock and buskin. The Edinburgh Reviewer, Jeffrey's tact and talents, is a profitable exhibition of that almost heartless Scotch critic. The article on Defoe awakens the associations of our earliest childhood; and that on Lawrence Sterne, while it justifies the sympathetic tear in behalf of the career of Poor Yorick, treats with becoming indifference the callous aspersions of Dr. Ferriar, touching the plagiarisms of the immortal author of "Tristram Shandy." These are all the foreign characters we can now notice. The American subjects are of still more importance. The essay on John James Audubon will be read with all the emotions that swell the bosom of the [illegible] of nature, the sociologist and the botanist. The [illegible] old Audubon, once a store-keeper in [illegible], but at length, by toil, by privation and by genius, the chieftain of naturalists, and so well remembered personally among us, has found a friend in Mr. Tuckerman, able to speak of his [illegible] merits, and enrich our memories with new stories concerning him. [illegible] of the American nation, the philosopher Franklin, will find, if he, in his transition state, possess recognition of earthly things [illegible] much more beautifully, said of him and his [illegible] career than he has ever said of himself in his priceless autobiography. Robert Fulton is exhibited in all the vicissitudes of his checkered [illegible] of discovery and successful application; his ups and downs are depicted with graphic skill, and one feels aggrieved at the story that the nation for whose benefit he laid down his life, has treated the offspring of this national benefactor with such indifference and ingratitude. We have had several sketches of the life and services of DeWitt Clinton in behalf of the Empire State and the nation at large; yet the portraiture by our author is, in merit and fidelity, far superior to all that has preceded it. That of the patriotic Gouverneur Morris may be said to be, like that of Clinton, a wholly original delineation. This great orator and statesman sometimes remarked at [illegible], that his thumb and forefinger directed the pen which drew up the famous Constitution of the United States. The whole essay is characteristic of the life of so enlightened and patriotic an individual. Mr. Tuckerman has also enriched his ample volume with his analysis of the peculiar attributes of the sublime Washington. It will be read with equal rapture by the novice and the sage; and patriotism will weave a chaplet of lasting duration around the author's brow for his noble chapter on so vast a theme.

In conclusion, we think this work is destined to a wide perusal. It has too much novelty to be overlooked. It is American in principle, it treats of American subjects, and it comes home to the associations of the American people. In its matter, its style and thought, it will take precedence of all other writings of its gifted and prolific author. We have for some time past given a preference [illegible] our intellectual appetite to American [illegible] on American topics. The present book in [illegible] supplies our needs. Bunker Hill, in the now [illegible] condition of our people, is more captivating than [illegible] Hill. The Boston Tea Party has [illegible] than Guy Fawkes, and Clinton's [illegible] more precious than the Duke of Bridgewater. Shall we add that George Washington [illegible] a greater study than George III? Let [illegible] American literature.

[illegible] Hurricane off the Mexican Coast.

[illegible] WAR VESSELS AND A NEW-YORK BARK [illegible]—NEARLY A HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

From the Progreso of Vera Cruz, Dec. 23.

On the 20th instant there raged on our coast a furious north gale, which lasted for twenty-four hours, and caused considerable losses and damage among the shipping. Among the disasters figures foremost the shipwreck of the national steamer *Iturbide*, which deeply affected all the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, in whose very sight the catastrophe took place, without being by any possibility able to prevent it. The steamer had three anchors fastened with very strong chains; and although she was seen vigorously struggling against the waves, no body thought, up to the moment of the disaster, of the probability of her being torn off from the anchoring ground. But having lost two of her anchors by a violent shock from another ship which was thrown against her by the force of the waves, and the one anchor left her not being sufficient to [illegible] her, she was driven by the current upon the reef known under the name of La Lavandera. There, in fifteen minutes, more or less, she was broken to pieces and disappeared, with eighty-nine persons on board, beneath the waves.

Of all those on board only seventeen were, in a providential manner, saved—succeeding, after clinging some hours to some timbers floating on the sea, in reaching the coast.

Of the other shipwrecked vessels, there are no other losses to be lamented than those of their hulls and cargoes, with the exception of the North American schooner [illegible], whose pilot suddenly died, probably from a fit of apoplexy. She was one of the sailing packets of the New-York line.

The steamboat *Calhoun* found itself forty miles off the coast when the hurricane swept the sea, and for ten hours was drifting around the reefs, struggling against the waves, before being able to overcome the wind and the currents, and to get free of her dangerous position. Once this object was obtained, she resisted in an admirable manner the storm, as we are informed by persons who were on board of her, and who do not doubt that they owe their lives to the [illegible] qualities of the ship. The *Calhoun* has suffered great damage in her upper works; for a heavy sea [illegible] away the lower cabin, leaving the upper one [illegible] supported by the pillars upon which it rested; [illegible] the hull of the ship and her machinery were unhurt, thus giving the lie, once more, to the rumors of her insecurity spread by persons who perhaps were interested in discrediting that line. The sea which tore away the cabin of the *Calhoun* carried off two servants and the butler, who did not reappear. Another misfortune happened on board the ship in consequence of the storm. A Spanish passenger took away his own life by a pistol shot, he believing the steamer would be lost without help, and preferring to lose his life that way rather than be drowned.

La Nacion, a newspaper of the City of Mexico, speaks, in its number of the 21st ultimo, of the snow storm there thus: "Last night, at 9½ o'clock, a heavy snow storm began, which lasted several hours. Never have we seen this phenomenon, so common in altitudes higher than ours, in Mexico before. It also excited, to a high degree, the curiosity of the inhabitants of the Capital. The thermometer of Reaumur [illegible] degrees above zero, and maintained itself [illegible] the whole night. The flat roofs of the [illegible] streets, the hills which surround the City [illegible] and give her so beautiful an aspect, the [illegible] walks, all remind us, this morning, of the [illegible] storm we ever witnessed, which was last [illegible] United States and in Europe. Mexico [illegible] this morning, a truly picturesque [illegible] the green leaves of our eternal Spring [illegible] lively contrast with the flakes of snow, [illegible] them in an attire to which they were [illegible]ed."

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The following is the copy of a petition to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York now circulating in this City. It leads off with the names of some of the prominent candidates for City offices during the late canvass, whose election was defeated by the evils the petition proposes to remedy.

To the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

Whereas, we, citizens of the State and County of New-York are aggrieved and indignant at the notorious fact that our rights as electors are no longer secure at the ballot-box—that aged and respectable citizens dare not present themselves at the polls through fear of personal abuse and injury—that hired bravos and bullies of the worst description sway in a great measure our nominations and elections to offices of trust and profit—that thousands of illegal votes are deposited at every election, whereby dishonest and corrupt men obtain political power and control the Government and finances of this great commercial City; and whereas we believe and aver that this State of affairs results from the want of adequate laws to protect the purity of the elective franchise, therefore

We, citizens, voters, do memorialize your honorable body and pray that you will enact and establish a law for the proper registration of the names of all persons legally entitled to vote in the State and County of New-York; and that you devise and establish such other guards and protections to the rights of the legal voters of this City and County as will secure the integrity of our elections and the choice of our officers by legal voters alone.

We implore your honorable body to consider that upon you at this time lies the responsibility of whatsoever future evil and misrule may result to the great metropolis of your State by the further neglect of its interests in this important particular. And your memorialists will ever pray.

Curious Building Operation.

Building around an obstinate neighbor is coming much into vogue. We have one prominent instance on Broadway, in the case of tailor Hadden's shop, on the site of a part of the late Irving House, a granite patch upon a white marble front; and we are to have another in the case of A. T. Stewart's projected enlargement of his dry goods store. It seems that the lot (No. 61) immediately in the rear of his establishment, on the Chambers-street side, belongs to a Mrs. Andrews, and Mr. Stewart has been trying to purchase it for several years without success. Some ill-feeling is said to exist on the part of Mrs. Andrews towards her mercantile neighbor, from the fact that the latter has permitted the lintel of the ground story of his building to project in front of her premises about eight inches. A law suit once threatened to spring up in consequence, but did not, and Mrs. Andrews has ever since nurtured a grudge, which now takes form in an obstinate refusal to sell. Mr. Stewart therefore proposes to build around her property, trusting to the gentleman with the scythe to ultimately make matters right.

The Ashlanders.

This association formed in 1847 to promote the nomination of Henry Clay to the Presidency, and revived in 1856 to give a lift to Mr. Fillmore, observed its 10th anniversary on Thursday evening, by a dinner at Pettler's, in Broadway. Among the guests present were Ex-Recorder Tallmadge and Hon. C. E. Eagan. Robert C. Guyer, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair. Letters were read from Hon. James Brooks, Rev. S. Osgood and Hon. Thomas C. Bond. The usual array of toasts was got off, and responses made by the Ex-Recorder, E. F. Corey, Hon. C. E. Eagan, J. P. Dodge, W. H. Draper, and others. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with flags, and near the head of the table hung the large portrait of Henry Clay presented to the Ashlanders last year.

Disunion Convention.

A Disunion Anti-Slavery Convention will be held, by the Garrisonian Abolitionists, at Albany, some time in February. A similar one came off yesterday, at Worcester. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, Foster, and other noted Abolitionists, will be in attendance.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, J. N. Phillips, Esq., President, in the chair.

A number of petitions were presented and referred—several from gentlemen asking to be appointed Commissioners of Deeds.

A resolution was proposed, to reimburse Isaac Olcott Rhines, by the appropriation of $1,000, for his services seven years in the office of the Commissioner of Streets. Councilman Waugh strongly urged the payment, observing that the party was about "*nineteen*" years of age, and had filled the office for "*seven long years*," without remuneration. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

A great number of communications were received and referred, of no public interest.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN.

One from Ebling, the Street Commissioner, is, however, an exception, as follows:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS, Jan. 16, 1857.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen—You will perceive by referring to my detailed destimate for the expenses at the Bureau of Cleaning Streets, for the year 1857, that I have asked for the sum of $316,272. The Comptroller recommended to your honorable body the sum of $252,000, making a difference of $66,272. I will state, gentlemen, that from the experience I have had for the past two years, I am convinced that the City cannot be kept clean for a less sum than I have named. If you see fit to appropriate the sum I have asked for, I will be able to perform the work during the entire year and have no deficiency to ask for at the close of the same. You will also perceive that in making up the deficiency of 1856 I had to guess at the amount required for the five last pays, namely, from Oct. 18 to Dec. 27, at the sum of $45,000, whereas it has amounted to $53,875 22, being a difference of $8,875 22. This I would respectfully ask you to add to the deficiency of 1856, thereby making it the sum of $137,269 06, in order to be able to settle in full with the employes of the Department without taking any money from the appropriation for 1857 to pay the adjourded debt of 1856.

Hoping, gentlemen, that this may meet your approval, I respectfully submit it for your consideration,

JOSEPH E. EBLING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

After an ineffectual attempt to alter the arrangement of the desks in the Council Chamber, the Board [adjourned] to Monday.

Committee on Contested Seats.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on the contested election of Councilman of the Sixtieth District, C. H. Haswell, Esq., Chairman, met yesterday in the Library of the City Hall.

This is the subject of controversy: John Vance contests the seat of Isaac J. Hopper, who now represents the Sixtieth District, and on the ground that at the Third Election District poll in the Twelfth Ward, there was an illegality in the canvass of the "charter" box. Mr. Spencer, counsel for Mr. Vance, proposes to establish this by showing that at the announcement, when the poll had closed, Mr. Hyler was said to have received 235 votes for Assessor; that such return was altered so that when it was laid before the Ward Canvassers the Assessor claimed to be elected by 237 votes. Mr. Spencer contends that illegality in any portion of the canvass invalidates the entire election at that poll, and the fraud in the case of the Assessor invalidates the whole election of the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward.

Several witnesses were examined whose evidence went to prove that the Charter ballots, in violation of the law, had *not* been destroyed. In consequence of the absence of a material witness, George M. Southwick, one of the Inspectors, the Committee adjourned to next Friday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A GRAND LARCENY.

Mrs. Sarah Merrill was arrested at her house, No. 174 West Thirty-ninth-street, for stealing about $500 worth of gold coin from George M. Breckenridge who occupies a part of the same house. The larger portion of the money was recovered from Mrs. Merrill, who expressed great sorrow for the error she had committed. Mrs. M. is living in good circumstances, and has hitherto borne an excellent character. She says she cannot tell what induced her to steal.

A BAD FELLOW IN CUSTODY.

A notorious character named Chris. Ditton was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of grand larceny, preferred against him by H. Gillan. The Police Captain of the Seventh Ward adds to his report of this arrest the following:

"The prisoner is one of the worst gang of burglars and highway robbers that infest our City. It is but a few months since he was arrested for highway robbery, and the charge was brought so pointedly that it seemed impossible he should escape conviction. Yet the fellow was set at large in a few days to the great astonishment and regret of all who were acquainted with his character."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Boardman vs. Gardner—Motion granted.

Van Dusen vs. Van Dusen—This action to be proceeded with; the other to be stayed. The question of costs to be reserved until the final judgment.

Boyd vs. Van Dusen—Proceedings stayed.

Engle vs. Klein—Motion granted, with liberty to defendant to amend on payment of $[illegible] costs.

Thompson et al. executors, &c.—Ordered that all moneys in the hands of the executors belonging to said estate, be deposited in the U. S. Trust Co. [illegible] the order of the Court.

MARINE COURT.

NOTICE OF GENERAL TERM.

A General Term Calendar will be made up for the last Thursday of January, the 29th inst.

Notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th inst.

Jan. 15, 1857. MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

IMPORTANT CASE—TRICKS OF THE TRADE—SHORT MEASURE IN ALE.

John Kerr and Thos. Black vs. Chas. F. McChesney.—The plaintiffs, who are extensive brewers in this City, claimed $310, being a balance remaining due on 146 hogsheads of ale, at $9 a hogshead, sold by them to the defendant, who is a large dealer in liquors. The latter admits the purchase and the receipt of the ale, and the price charged, but insists that he is not at all indebted to the plaintiff, because the hogsheads which he purchased fell much short of the legal measure. Suspecting this he employed a guager to guage the hogsheads. This gentleman testified that he had guaged 11 hogsheads, and that they ran short 97 gallons. He had also gone to another customer of the plaintiffs and guaged six more hogsheads, which ran short 63 gallons. From these facts the defendant insists that it can reasonably be inferred that the whole 146 hogsheads were short, which would leave plaintiffs in his debt.

The plaintiffs called another guager who testified that since the commencement of this suit, he had guaged 40 hogsheads at plaintiffs' place of business and that they had averaged 63¼ gallons each, being only 2½ short, some more and some less.

The Court charged the Jury that the defendant was entitled to receive 63 gallons in each hogshead and that if they believed that the casks guaged were a fair sample of the whole, they could at their discretion, make a proper deduction.

The Jury made a deduction of 6 gallons in each hogshead, finding for the plaintiffs in the sum of $184 and interest.

LIABILITY OF AUCTIONEERS.

Frederick M. Peyser vs. Haggerty, Jones and Haggerty.—The plaintiff, a dealer in embroideries, &c., in Broadway, had a quantity of artificial flowers for sale, and an agent, technically called "drummer," of the defendants, hearing of this, called on him and asked him how he was going to dispose of them. The plaintiff replied that he was going to have them sold at auction, at the same time naming a firm to whom he was going to send them. The "drummer" finally persuaded Mr. Peyser to send the flowers to the defendants who are one of the largest auction houses in this City, assuring him that they would sell them to the best advantage. The goods were finally sent, 91 cartons in all, and with them the plaintiff sent a bill for them made out to the defendants, at $5 a carton, amounting to $455.

The goods were afterwards sold by the defendants in different parcels for a gross sum of $52 75. The plaintiff now claims that they were intrusted to the defendants on a plain understanding that they were not to be sold at a price under $5 a carton; that the price at which they were sold was due to the gross negligence of the defendants, and that they are indebted to him to the amount of the balance. The original cost of the flowers when new and in season was $18 a carton. One witness testified positively to this agreement.

The defendants contended that no such agreement had ever been made, and called their "drummer," who, on his part, swore positively to this effect. They also proved that the goods were sold in the due course of their business, after having been duly advertised, and that they brought a fair market value, being old, out of season and out of order. They called the purchaser, who testified that he had sold them at a profit of $20, and thought that he had done very well.

Before the commencement of this suit the defendants tendered to the plaintiff the amount received by them for the flowers. It was left with the Jury to decide whether the goods were sold with the restriction or without any agreement.

The Jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $52 75, which does not carry costs, as the defendants had tendered the amount before the suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Agnes Moss vs. J. H. Rosenbaum and wife.—This was an action for false imprisonment, brought by plaintiff against the defendants. The facts appear to be that on the 6th of February, 1856, the plaintiff and her sister went to the store kept by the defendants in Division-street, and asked to have a wreath of flowers made, and agreed upon the price of $1 as the sum to be paid. After it was made the plaintiff refused to take it, and said it was not what she wanted. The defendants insisted that the plaintiff agreed to take the wreath under any circumstances, and, as she refused to take it, detained her and her sister till a policeman arrived. Verdict for plaintiff, $100.

Important Decision.

OWNERS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR A SUB-CONTRACTORS' DEBTS UNDER THE LIEN LAW.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Francis Halstead vs. Isaac C. Kendall, owner, Cornelius Donnellon, contractor, and Michael Field, sub-contractor.—For plaintiff, C. J. Jack, Esq.; for defendants Lewis & Reeve.—This action was brought to enforce a lien duly filed by Isaac Halstead and duly assigned to plaintiff, for labor and services ordered by Michael Field, sub-contractor, under the Lien Law. Counsel for defendants demurred to complaint that an owner was not responsible for debts incurred by a sub-contractor. In this case Judge S. B. Strong has given the following

OPINION:

There are undoubtedly too many defendants. Donnellon, the principal contractor, was not responsible to the plaintiff under his agreement with the sub-contractor and Field, or under the Lien Law. Nor is there any provision in the act authorizing an action against the owner and contractor jointly. It is not, however, a cause of demurrer that there are too many defendants.

In such cases, unless the action is upon an alleged joint contract, a judgment may be rendered against any or either of the defendants. It is no objection to the plaintiff's action that a judgment has been obtained against the contractor designated in the statute. That is one of the prerequisites to any personal liability of the owner. (Laws of 1853, ch. 335, 537-8, p. 710.)

It is necessary in an action against the owner when liability has been created under the lien law, and does not result directly from his contract or other act to state all the material prerequisites. That is the uniform rule in all actions founded solely upon a statute. The complaint is fatally defective in this particular; all the facts stated may be as they are admitted, and yet there be no cause of action against the owners of the real estate. If the plaintiff should prove nothing more, he would be non-suited. The statute gives the lien to any person who shall perform any labor, or furnish any materials in the building or repairing of any house in pursuance of an agreement with any contractors.

In this case there was no agreement between the plaintiff and the primary contractor. The plaintiffs' agreement was with a sub-contractor, who in fact made no contract with the owner. The principal question is, whether the terms "any contractor" include any except those who have made a direct agreement with the owner. The expression "any contractor" was probably used in order to include all with whom the owner might engage when he should agree with several—each to build a portion of the entire structure. Such arrangements are now very common. I cannot think that it was designed to include sub-contracts, or those with which the owners of the building have usually nothing to do, and over which they have no direct control. The statute might with propriety make those responsible for the acts of persons selected and trusted by themselves, but there can be no reason for extending their liability to the conduct of those in whose selection they have no agency, and over whose actions they have no directory power. The statute does not expressly authorize the owners to deduct what they may be compelled to pay to the workmen, or material men, from what they may have stipulated to pay to the principal contractors; and as the requisition, if valid, would extend to the default of others, it might be doubtful whether the owners would be thereby relieved from the full performance of their engagements to their immediate contractors. Besides, if a requisition could be made upon the owner, and he could deduct the amount from what he had stipulated to pay to his contractor, it might, and probably would frequently happen that such contractor had already advanced the stipulated price to his sub-contractor, and so might be compelled after having paid the money lawfully to one to deduct it from what might be due to him from another. A statute ought not to be so construed as to work such injustice when a liberal interpretation would effectuate a more equitable result. The decision in Woods vs. Donaldson, in this Court, (17 Wend., 550,) and in the Court for the Correction of Errors, (22 Wendell, 295,) although upon a statute somewhat variant from that which I am now considering, in principle involves the same question and led to the same result.

There must be judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer, but as the plaintiff may so amend as to avoid the technical difficulties which I have mentioned and which, unless removed, might embarrass him in any future proceedings, he may amend his complaint upon the usual terms.

LONG ISLAND.

Race with a Locomotive.

BEDFORD, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 11, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This morning, Sunday, at 10¼ o'clock, myself, my daughter Susan, my son Charles, and the wife of our friend Mr. S. I. Pardessus, were on our way to church, in a cutter, drawn by one horse, proceeding down Franklin-avenue, towards the Long Island Railroad, keeping a bright look-out for the locomotive, and when within thirty feet of the track we met a locomotive and tender, without any cars attached, backing down from the depot, in an easterly direction. No bell was rung—no flag-man on the spot, or any precaution whatever taken to notify us of its approach, and, as a house intervened, we could not see the locomotive until it was crossing Franklin-avenue. My horse was dreadfully frightened—sprang around sharp to the right to avoid the engine, and rushed along the sidewalk of Atlantic-street, parallel with the track, at a frightful speed, being almost entirely uncontrollable. This sidewalk is about 6 feet from the rails, and rises to a height of five or six feet above the track, as you go east, and narrows down to a width that will not admit of the passage of a [illegible], and is intersected by a flight of heavy stone steps, leading to the park in the rear of the residence of [illegible]. [illegible] Along this sidewalk we dashed, with the locomotive keeping pace, neck and neck, with my horse; and [illegible], at the distance of one hundred and twenty-five yards, where, seeing the stone steps ahead, I perceived that the only chance for our lives was to get down from the sidewalk, on to the track, ahead of the locomotive, and then to outrun it. With this view, I urged my horse on, and gradually drew him down on to the track—reached it—crossed the track, within six feet of the wheels of the tender, and was about to turn my horse parallel with the track, and in it, when the cutter upset! Mrs. Pardessus was thrown between the rails! my daughter just outside the rails, and myself and son were landed in the snow thirty to forty feet further along the track, outside the rails. Mrs. Pardessus, by great presence of mind, rolled over three or four times, and by this means saved her life, as the engine passed between herself and Sue, within twelve inches of both their heads—one on each side of it.

At this point the engineer stopped his locomotive, and it appears to have been the earliest moment at which he made any attempt to do so. By a most merciful interposition of Divine Providence, we all escaped with our lives, with some very severe bruises. The horse and cutter also escaped utter destruction, although both are very much damaged. Now, I wish to call public attention to the fact that a locomotive was crossing a public thoroughfare at a high rate of speed, without the least notice being given to travelers to keep out of the way, by means of the bell or flag-man; and that, after the engineer had crowded me into a dangerous path, to have continued in which, for one hundred yards further, would have been certain death, by reason of the stone steps above named, that he should have shown such a gross disregard for our lives as to follow us for the distance of one hundred and twenty-five yards before stopping his locomotive.

I have repeatedly noticed similar carelessness on the part of this company, in crossing Clove road, New-York-avenue, and other points of public travel in the vicinity of my residence, and have often seen trains of cars pass New-York-avenue at a speed of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour. The speed at which I was pursued may be imagined from the fact of the engineer keeping pace with my frightened horse, under full gallop, with only a light cutter after him, and I think we ran the 125 yards at the rate of 15 to 18 miles per hour.

I would remark that, at the moment the locomotive came almost in contact with my horse's head, the bell was rung two or three times, making matters worse, by frightening my horse the more.

I shall, of course, try what satisfaction our laws will give me, in this matter, and hope, at least, to open the eyes of our community to the danger attending this reckless use of locomotives in a populous city. I have, fortunately, competent witnesses to the facts above stated.

CHARLES A. MEIGS,
No. 23 William-street.

Rape, Seduction and Attempted Abortion.

Yesterday afternoon Michael McManus was arrested in Brooklyn on the complaint of Miss Mary Ann Fitch, for seduction under promise of marriage. The circumstances of the case, as set forth in the affidavit, are as follows: McManus resides in Flatbush-avenue, near the residence of Miss Fitch's parents, where he formed the acquaintance of and paid his attentions to her while she was employed as a servant in a family residing on the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets. Some time in January, 1856, he became quite earnest in his attentions, taking her to places of amusement and other places, and soon after asked her hand in marriage and was accepted. He continued his attentions to her, and preparations were made for their marriage. About this time objections were interposed by her parents, and he was refused the house.

About the 3d of July last, in the evening, McManus met her in Fifth-avenue, N. Y., when he took a walk with her, and told her that he had been refused the house by her mother, but manifested his desire to marry her, notwithstanding. To his renewed offer of marriage she again consented. While walking down town he endeavored to entice her into certain houses, which she has found since to be houses of prostitution, but she refused to go in. He then accompanied her to the house where she was living, but it was so late that she could not get in. He then attempted to take liberties with her, and to get her to go to New-York with him. She refused, and upon his repeating his liberties she called a watchman. She remained in the street all that night, and in consequence was taken sick, had to leave her place, and go to her father's house. While there he visited her and "made up" with her. In August last he accompanied her to New-York, and she was induced to go with him to Hoboken, under pretence of collecting money due him. There they took a stage for a short distance, when, getting out he enticed her into the woods, and by means of threats, promises of marriage and declarations of affection, stifling her cries, and ravished her. Also, that he has continued to cohabit with her until within a few weeks past. When she found herself to be *enciente*, he induced her to consent to have an abortion produced, and she was about proceeding to a house in Greenwich-street, New-York, last evening, kept by one Mathews, where the parties were arrested and detained. He had procured a trunk for her, and was in the act of stepping into a Greenwood car to go New-York when arrested. Defendant is about 30 years of age, and his victim only 18. The case will be examined before Judge Culver in a few days.

Questionable Witnesses.

An amusing case was tried in the Kings County Court of Sessions Thursday last, before Judge Morris and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons. The defendant was Adam Haupt, a Policeman of the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, who was indicted for assault and battery and false imprisonment. The complaining and principal witness was a gentleman known about the Courts as Dr. Brendle, an interpreter of varied qualifications and parts. Defendant's counsel endeavored to impeach Dr. Brendle, and for this purpose called the prosecuting officer to the stand, to show that the Doctor's reputation was bad in Suffolk County some seven years ago. In retaliation, the prosecuting officer called prisoner's counsel to the stand, to prove that he had recommended the Doctor, only a few months ago, as a man of good character, for the office of Interpreter in the City Court.

The prosecuting officer insisted that his testimony should be stricken out, as the witness had reformed, as was proven by the testimony of defendant's counsel.

As there was nothing to corroborate the testimony of either the defendant's counsel or the prosecuting officer, the jury were in doubt which way to decide the case, and gave the defendant the benefit of the anomalous position in which they found themselves, and acquitted him.

Donation Visit.

The friends of Rev. Stephen S. Meeker, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, of Bushwick, made him their annual visit on Wednesday evening. The affair passed off pleasantly, with the usual amount of music, conversation, &c., and the rather unusual episode of a christening. The Society is one of the oldest in Kings County, having been organized in 1708. Mr. Meeker has presided over it for more than thirty years.

Daring Attempt to Rob.

Mr. E. Selden, of Sidney-place, Brooklyn, was attacked in Court-street, near Atlantic, last Monday night, by two men, who demanded money. He was able to defend himself until the approach of a policeman caused the rascals to take to their heels.

Burglary.

The shop of William Julian, on Myrtle, near Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, Wednesday night, and clothing to the value of $50 stolen.

Singular.

Only one policeman was removed, in Brooklyn, on Thursday.

☞ The case of Alderman Oliver, in Brooklyn, will be carried to the Supreme Court. His friends are confident that the injunction restraining him from taking his seat as Alderman of the Ninth Ward, will be dissolved at an early day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—The demand is fair; prices are firm, Pearls, $8; Pots, $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is still moderately inquired for at our quotations: Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—The demand is moderate; prices are maintained.

COTTON—The market continues in an unsettled state. Parties disagree about prices so much that business is seriously restricted. Some limited transactions were reported to-day, at, if anything, rates a shade under our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	11½	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
Middling Fair	13⅞	13⅞	14	14⅛
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very freely supplied with State and Western Flour, but this is in rather less active request, and towards the close buyers have any existing advantage. The sales reported since our last consist of only about 5,200 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 25@ $6 35
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Favorite and Extra State	6 45@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 50@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 75
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 65
Extra Michigan	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 10
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 50@ 9 00

Canadian continues scarce and inactive. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 40@$7 60 ℔ bbl.; 300 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern appears unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 900 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, and is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates; [illegible] ℔ bbl. The latter being [illegible]. Brandywine Flour, $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—[illegible] previous figures. The amount offering is light. Spring [illegible] scarce and quiet at 80c.@85c. for very [illegible] 1,000 bushels were sold in lots, within the range. Oats are in good demand, and are firm, at 50c.@52c. for Ohio and Lakes; 48c.@50c. for State; [illegible] for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1@$1 30 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet—[illegible] about [illegible] prices. There were sales reported to-day of only some small lots at 70c.@71c. for unsound; 72c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered; and [illegible]@76c. for Southern Yellow and White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 400 bales River at 95c.@$1 for shipping; and $1 06¼@$1 12½ for local use ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Are in very light supply and moderate request, at previous full rates.

HOPS—Now continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Old rule dull and nominal, at 3c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—We heard of sales of 125 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $31, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Appears rather in demand and is firmly held.

LEATHER—The general inquiry is active; [illegible] favor factors.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and nominal at 95c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 60c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@63½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 45c.@49c.; and Clayed Cuba, 37½c.@42½c. for sour and sweet, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally inactive at old quotations.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are dull and drooping. Olive is salable and steady. Linseed is selling to a fair extent, in lots from store, at 80c.@82c. ℔ gallon. No change in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered at rather firmer rates,—and this circumstance works against activity in the business. The sales reported since our last embrace about 600 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for old Mess; $20 50 for new do.; $17 50 for new Prime, and $17 for old Prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 8½c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats remain in moderate supply and lively demand, at 9¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7⅛c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in pretty brisk request for immediate and future delivery, and is is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is steadily improving. The transactions since our last reach about 500 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime at 12½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 370 bbls. at $9@$10 for new Prime; $10 50@$12 25 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for repacked do.; $14 50@$15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17 50@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, and is worth 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, at 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 14th inst., says: "The excitement noticed in the Provision Market in our last, continued during the greater portion of the week, and prices of all articles further advanced. There was great anxiety manifested to purchase for future delivery, and the transactions which took place were chiefly for February and March, and some few for April delivery. The particulars of these transactions have been, as a general thing, kept private, but it is understood that sides sold as high as 8¾c. in bulk, and shoulders at 7⅛c. For present delivery the demand has been quite moderate, and the amount going out of the market continues exceedingly light. In short, the great bulk of the business done the last three or four weeks, has been of a speculative character.

The quantity of Bacon (or box meat) going forward from the West, for shipment to England, is enormously large. The shipments from this place since the commencement of the season, to this date, add up 14,456 boxes, against 5,882 boxes the same time last season, showing an increase of over one hundred and fifty ℔ cent.

The receipts of Hogs during the week have been quite light. The packing season may now be considered closed, and with this issue of our paper, we discontinue the publication of the weekly receipts. We expect to be able to give the returns as furnished by each of the packing houses in our next number. The following shows the receipts for the week, the season, and, comparatively, the two previous seasons:

	Past week.	For the season.	Same time last season.	Same time in 1854.
From Kentucky	200	36,061	38,828	64,116
By River and R. R.	4,287	185,182	237,250	184,092
Through Toll-gates	3,600	32,500	12,548	36,180
Slaughtered at Plainville and vicinity	1,000	24,500	30,570	33,050
Totals	9,087	338,253	369,286	317,438

Note.—In the footings last week there was an error of 100,000 in the third column, which was easily observed by little attention.

The Louisville *Commercial Review* publishes a table, exhibiting the result of the packing business at Louisville, of which the following are the footings:

	No. Hogs.	Weight.	Av. Wt.	M. Pork. Bbls.	Lard. ℔s.
1856-7	245,839	47,244,948	192.35	82,920	7,387,991
1855-6	332,254	68,652,203	206.56	88,029	11,869,760
1854-5	263,788	52,329,908	198.10	65,102	8,915,549
1853-4	407,775	87,169,717	211.14	124,879	15,847,984
1852-3	300,000	....	....	....	....
1851-2	190,000	....	....	....	....

RICE—Sales transpired to-day of about 100 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 180 boxes Castile, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Show very little activity to-day. Light supplies restrict business. Parties differ about prices, and this also impedes operations. Yesterday's quotations, however, are fully supported.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 ℔s. prime sold at former rates.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were purchased at 26½c.@27c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were not so active. Rates, however, varied little. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d @7-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 43 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 63 Beekman-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 301 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 200 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 343 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.............................120 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

In consequence of numerous inquiries in the Music stores for Season Subscriptions for the ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, the public is respectfully informed that SEASON SUBSCRIPTIONS will be taken at the Ticket Office of the Academy of Music only.

MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

GOLDBECK'S MORNING RECITALS OF CLASSICAL and MODERN MUSIC.—The first of the series of three will be given at No. 42 East 23d-st., (a private house,) on SATURDAY, 17th inst., 2½ o'clock. Madame SCHERER JOHANNSEN, Mr. WILHELM DAHLER, Herr GOLDBECK. Subscription tickets, $3; Single tickets, $1; to be had at all the principal music-sellers, and of Herr GOLDBECK, No. 3 Clinton-place.

MISS MATILDA HERON Will make her First Appearance at Wallack's Theatre On MONDAY EVENING next, In the celebrated play of CAMILLE, As translated by herself.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. The sale of secured seats for the performance of LUCREZIA BORGIA on MONDAY, Jan. 19, begins TODAY, at 9 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Messrs. Van Norden & King's, Hall & Son's, and Breusing's Music Stores.

THE PALMER MARBLES Still on exhibition at No. 594 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE NEW DRAMATIC SEASON! THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. After which LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, as in the evening. THE THINNEST MAN IN THE WORLD—THE LEVIATHANS, OR GIGANTIC SERPENTS—THE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., may all be seen without extra charge. Admission to everything, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½c.

THEO. EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE, the third of the seventh season, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at Dodworth's. Mrs. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, and L. M. GOTTSCHALK will assist Mr. Eisfeld's Quartet Party.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management respectfully informs the public that the subscription books for the season of twelve nights are now open at the office of the Academy of Music. Subscription for twelve nights, with choice of seats, $12.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Stage Manager .... [illegible]
Treasurer .... [illegible]

First appearance in America of MRS. McMAHON. SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857. Will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet .... Mrs. McMahon
Lady Capulet .... [illegible]
Nurse .... [illegible]
Romeo .... [illegible]
Mercutio .... [illegible]
Paris .... [illegible]
Capulet .... [illegible]
Benvolio .... [illegible]
Tybalt .... [illegible]
Friar Lawrence .... [illegible]
Peter .... [illegible]
Apothecary .... [illegible]
Balthasar .... [illegible]
Page .... [illegible]
Sampson .... [illegible]
Gregory .... [illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets can be purchased at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and at the Chambers-st. [illegible], Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 [illegible].
Tickets .... [illegible]
Reserved Seats .... [illegible]
Amphitheatre .... [illegible]
Private Boxes, according to location .... [illegible]

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1857, MRS. McMAHON WILL MAKE HER APPEARANCE AT THE CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE which has been entirely renovated. Doors open at 7, performance to commence at [illegible].

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. The public is respectfully informed that the Academy of Music will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, for a season of 12 performances of Italian Opera, under the direction of MAURICE STRAKOSCH. Donizetti's [illegible] Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA! will be performed on the opening night, on which occasion MLLE. TERESA PARODI, the eminent Dramatic Cantatrice, will make her first appearance at the Academy of Music, in her great character of "Lucrezia," with Sig. TIBERINI in the role of Gennaro; Mme. Orsini, Mme. D'ORMY; Duke Alfonso, Signor Morino.

REGULATION OF PRICES.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier .... [illegible]
Secured Seats .. 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre .... [illegible]
Family Circle .... 50c. | Private Boxes, from $8 to $12.

Subscriptions for the season of 12 nights: Admission and secured seat, $12.

The Box-Office opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at the Academy of Music, for subscribers only.

The Box-Offices for securing seats will be opened daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., beginning on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's.

Regular Opera nights, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

All Advertisements will be paid for in advance. Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock. TRIUMPHANT RESULTS. CROWDED HOUSES. BEAUTIFUL AND NOVEL EFFECTS. In consequence of the necessity of MR. J. E. SMITH'S absence from the City, on account of the alarming illness of his nearest relative, the management is obliged to withdraw for a few days the much admired drama, RACHAEL, THE REAPER; OR, CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE. On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857, For the eighth time, CAMILLE; Or, a Moral of Life. Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Wemyss, Benson, Reeve, Mrs. T. B. Johnston, H. P. Grattan, Misses Manvers, Allayne, Wi[illegible], Mrs. Atwood and Miss Laura Keene. MUSICAL SELECTIONS AND LA TRAVIATA WALTZ BY THE ORCHESTRA. To conclude, for the twelfth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called YOUNG BACCHUS; OR, SPIRITS AND WATER. Produced with New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, &c. &c. Young Bacchus, with songs .... Miss [illegible], supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL .... Lessee.
W. R. BLAKE .... Stage Manager.
Grand dramatic and musical combination in the same week. TRAGEDY AND OPERA presented alternately, with the greatest strength and excellence. NINTH NIGHT OF THE GERMAN OPERA TROUPE. SECOND TIME IN AMERICA of Auber's beautiful composition, THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH. All the principal artistes, superb orchestra, effective chorus, engaged in the representation. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1857. TO-MORROW (Sunday) NIGHT—Will be given the second GRAND SACRED AND SELECT CONCERT by the German Opera Troupe, who will also perform on alternate nights next week with MR. FORREST. MONDAY—Will be revived the tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth .... by .... Mr. Forrest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1857. SPLENDID PROGRAMME for the benefit of Mrs. JOHN WOOD. First time in two years of Buckstone's fine three-act comedy of LEAP YEAR. Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Sothern, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. C. Stuart, Mr. Peters, &c., &c. First time of the petite comedy COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Lester, Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. H. P. Phillips, Mr. G. K. Lee. And, first time here, MISCHIEF-MAKING. Mrs. John Wood, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Sothern, Mr. Leeson, Miss F. Deane, &c., &c. Mrs. J. Wood will sing several favorite songs in the course of the evening.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. SATURDAY—A first class comedy, and a roaring farce, Supported by the best comic talent. THE HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza, Mr. Belton; Rolando, Mr. C. Fisher. Jaques, the mock Duke, Mr. Burton. Balthazar, Mr. Mark Smith; Lopez, Mr. J. Moore; Lampedo, Mr. Setchell. Juliana, Mrs. Barrow; Volante, Mrs. C. Howard. Zamora, Miss Fanny Brown. The screaming farce, first time this season, of THE MUMMY. Toby Tramp, a tragedian and mummy, Mr. Burton. On Monday—A new romantic drama, in four acts, called VICE AND VIRTUE; OR, WOMAN'S HEART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DEBUT OF MRS. McMAHON IN NEW-YORK. On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857, In Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET.
Juliet .... Mrs. McMahon
Romeo, (first time in New-York) .... Mrs. Coleman Pope
SUPPORTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Tickets can be purchased at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and the Chambers-st. Theatre, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.
Tickets .... [illegible]
Reserved Seats .... [illegible]
Amphitheatre .... [illegible]
Private Boxes, $5, $6, and $10, according to location.
JAMES S. WOOD, Treasurer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50 cents; Secured seats in Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Armchairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5. On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1857, will be performed, by the THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY, the popular Comic Opera DON PASQUALE. On Monday evening will be produced, for the first time in many years, the grand Romantic Opera of THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH. With new scenery, dresses and novel effects. Full particulars in small bills, and in the books of the Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TERESA PARODI. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, first appearance of MLLE. TERESA PARODI, In her great character of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS. MAURICE STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the whole strength of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY of the Academy of Music, under his direction, will give FOUR GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS, at the Brooklyn Athenæum; the first on THURSDAY, Jan. 22; the second on SATURDAY, Jan. 31; the third on THURSDAY, Feb. 5; and the fourth and last on THURSDAY, Feb. 12. The price of admission to these Concerts will be as follows: Admission .... [illegible] Secured Seats .... [illegible] Subscription for four Concerts, including Secured Seats .... [illegible] Subscriptions will be received, at Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st., and at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, beginning on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 12.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY. Immense Success. CROWDED HOUSES. To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of DON JUAN; Or, A GHOST ON A HIGH HORSE, which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week. Preceding which, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1857.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at Three Dollars a year.

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible]

[illegible] FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.
Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Kansas Affairs.

We have at length received details of the [organization] of the Free-State Legislature at [illegible], from our correspondents. In consequence of the absence of some, and the [refusal] of others, there was no quorum present. Gov. Robinson has withdrawn from politics, and is known to be of opinion that the peace and prosperity,—material, social and political,—of the Territory can best be secured, under existing circumstances, by abandoning all further attempts to resist forcibly the Territorial authorities, and by awaiting, quietly and hopefully, the action of Governor Geary, and the progress of events. Lieut.-Gov. Roberts, judging from his letter, which we publish in another column, is substantially of the same opinion. The wisest and most disinterested friends of Kansas, both within and without the Territory, will concur, we have no doubt, in the sagacity and propriety of this advice. A portion of the more rash and headstrong Free-State men at Lawrence, it will be seen, hold different views. They met in Convention after the failure of the Legislature, and resolved never to yield their position, or enter into any compromise with the authorities of the Territory. They very frankly declare that their object will not be attained by the repeal of the obnoxious laws of Kansas,—but that they demand the abdication of those who assume to exercise legislative authority in the Territory:—and they denounce, as recreants and traitors, all who do not concur with them in sentiment, and join them in action.

One of our Occasional Correspondents, writing from Tecumseh, throws some light on these movements. He is a Free-State man, but takes a very different view of the subject from that put forward by this Convention. He states that the great body of the settlers, Free-State men and all, are content for the present with the action of Gov. Geary;—but that the ultra Pro-Slavery men are becoming alarmed and uneasy as to its probable result, and are anxious to renew the disturbances of last year, in order that they may have a pretext for another invasion, exclude the free emigration that is certain to come in with the Spring, and take possession themselves of the choice lands of the Shawnee reserve. The Free-State ultraists, who met in Convention, are, in his opinion, playing—designedly or through ignorance—into the hands of these men. He therefore opposes their movements, and cautions the true friends of Kansas against being misled by them.

We submit these contradictory views of the two parties to the public judgment. Our own inclination is decidedly to the belief that Kansas has nothing whatever to gain by a renewal of the disturbances of last year:—that her only hope is from Gov. Geary and the policy upon which he seems to have entered:—and that the action of the Convention was rash, injudicious, and likely to do a great deal more harm than good.

Governor Clark's Pardons.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Having given an editorial prominence in the Times, to the story that one of the convicts pardoned by Gov. Clark had afterward been guilty of manslaughter, it seems but fair that the refutation of the charge should be made equally public.

It is also but just to Ex-Governor Clark to state that not a single case of the pardons granted by him is unsupported by evidence of innocence, or by recommendations that would satisfy the most fastidious—that the number granted during the last week of his Administration is less than the number granted by several of his predecessors during the same term—and that the attempt to arraign Gov. Clark for a too free use of the pardoning power is believed to originate with parties who failed to obtain clemency for improper objects.

I am confident that there is no part of Gov. Clark's Administration on which he looks back with so much satisfaction as on the pardons he granted; and that his only regret in the matter is, that there are still so many persons *unjustly* suffering imprisonment in our penitentiaries and prisons. Until our Courts are infallible, more or less innocent persons must be erroneously, but unintentionally so, convicted.

GEO. E. BAKER.

We give place to the above very cheerfully. Under all the circumstances of the case, we trust it is scarcely necessary for us to say, that nothing but the most imperative sense of public duty has led us to animadvert upon the free exercise of the pardoning power during the last week of his official term. Mr. Baker's intimation that this censure has originated in any "failure to obtain clemency for improper objects," we take it for granted was not designed to apply directly or indirectly to anything that has appeared in the Times.

Mr. Baker was Governor Clark's private Secretary, and is doubtless familiar with the grounds on which these pardons were issued. His opinion that they were merited is entitled to weight;—but it would be folly to expect that any man's opinion, unsustained by facts, will be conclusive with the public. We should have been glad if Mr. Baker had found it convenient to state the circumstances of the several cases, and to give the nature and character of those "recommendations" which are to relieve the Governor of responsibility and "satisfy the most fastidious."

That the Governor should regret that so many persons are "unjustly suffering imprisonment," is natural and creditable to his sensibilities. The number, we are inclined to [think], is smaller than he may have been led to believe; and it is a mistake, in our judgment, for him to regard himself as responsible for all the possible injustice and imperfections [illegible] throughout the [illegible]

The Congressional Corruptions.

We abandoned long ago the hope of ever saying or doing anything which should please or satisfy the Tribune. Whatever other vacillations may mark the editorial conduct of that journal, it is true to its ruling dislike of the Daily Times. It is not for us to contest the justice of this sentiment,—nor is it necessary, for the enlightenment of the public, that we should notice its pervading influence over the columns of our amiable neighbor. We mention the fact only as an excuse for the silence with which we generally treat the misrepresentations and calumnies which from time to time give spirit, if not variety, to its editorial page. We depart from that silence now only because yesterday's Tribune, in the indulgence of its rooted habit, suggests matters of some general interest concerning the conduct of the Public Press,—a topic upon which that paper has been eloquent hitherto, when it could be made an occasion for assailing the Times. The Tribune says:

"We now hear through a dispatch from Washington to the New-York Times, which we copy in another column, that Mr. H. J. Raymond, the editor of that paper, was examined before the Investigating Committee on Wednesday, and declined to testify. Mr. Raymond admitted, in the first place, that he had no original information on the subject, the positive and sweeping statements in his paper having been made on mere '*moral convictions*;' and then he totally declined to give the names of the parties from whom this sort of evidence was derived. This strikes us as *a lamentable falling off* from that high tone of vindictive virtue with which the New-York Times opened the war. In addition to this, we this morning have a dispatch from one of our own Washington correspondents, who states that Mr. Simonton, the correspondent of the New-York Times, was examined yesterday, and after a long interrogation utterly refused to answer a question put to him. The reason of this refusal is not stated; but it seems pretty plain that the gentlemen of the New-York Times *are not so brave in the good cause* as they were at the beginning.

We trust, however, that in spite of Mr. Raymond's failure, and Mr. Simonton's refusal to answer, the investigation will amount to something. If there is such corruption, let us have the facts. Let the country be satisfied, either by the exposure and punishment of the scoundrels, or by the purification of Congressional honor from these imputations—that is, if there is power in the House to ascertain anything from witnesses who had rather not testify. Especially let the Committee not be induced by the impossibility of extracting any new truth out of Raymond and Simonton, *to despair of the whole body of the representatives of the Press at Washington*. Let them overhaul all the correspondents, and see what light they have to cast on this interesting body of darkness. Who will furnish us with a complete list of these gentlemen to publish *for the information of the Committee?*"

The Tribune need not be at all alarmed lest the Committee should lack "information" concerning "representatives of the Press at Washington;" nor is there any reason for supposing that its publication of such information would carry with it even the "*mere moral conviction*" that it was worthy of notice. Up to the present time, certainly, the vehement statements of the Tribune, upon this subject, have failed to elicit any attention whatever from Congress or the Committee.

The Tribune affects great surprise that the positive and sweeping statements in the Times, concerning corruption in Congress, should have been made upon "*mere* moral conviction" of their truth, instead of "original information" on the subject. Now original information, on such a matter as this, means immediate, *personal knowledge* of the facts; and it has probably occurred to the Tribune that such knowledge of bribery and corruption is quite certain to be confined to those who are parties to it. The Member of Congress who takes money for his vote, the person who pays him the money, and the man *through* whom the bargain and the payment are made, are the only persons likely to possess such "original information." Mr. Raymond did certainly "admit" that he had none. Mr. Simonton probably "admitted" the same thing. The Tribune hopes that the Committee will not, on *their* account, "despair of the whole body of the representatives of the press at Washington." If its solicitude grows out of any fear that its own correspondents will be neglected in the premises, it is probably uncalled for. We are certain, at all events, that if the Editor of the Tribune will mention to the Committee the name of any one of its correspondents who has, or is likely to have, "original information" concerning the bribery of members of Congress, he will promptly receive at their hands assurances of the most distinguished consideration.

The Tribune seems surprised that the Times should have made its statements on this subject, upon "mere *moral* conviction." It thus implies that a Journalist must not, in the discharge of his functions, assume anything to be true, which he cannot *prove* true by evidence admissible in a Court of Justice. When any attack is made upon the private character of an individual, this is, of course, the rule to be observed. But will the Tribune contend for it in regard to all matters of public concern? Does it deny the right of an Editor, when satisfied in his own mind,—"morally convinced" by information derived from reliable and intelligent sources,—that corruption pervades a public body, to declare that conviction and call public attention to the subject? The Tribune itself constantly acts upon the opposite theory. It denounces abuses everywhere,—in the Common Council, in the Executive departments of the City, State and Federal Governments,—which it could not fasten, by legal proof, upon any individual in either. *And in this it does nothing more than* its duty. If the Press can act upon no other evidence than such as is required to satisfy a Court of Justice, then it can do nothing more than those courts can do:—it loses its place as a public institution, and becomes utterly and absurdly useless, as a guardian of the public welfare. The real function of the Press is to supply precisely that kind and degree of guardianship over public interests which courts of justice cannot afford. Its highest service lies in denouncing wrongs and crimes which actually exist, but which cannot be proved or punished by law. This it must do upon a "moral conviction" of the existence of these abuses, and the justice of its denunciations. It must have knowledge of the facts,—not necessarily *personal* knowledge, "original information,"—but such information, and from such sources, as leaves upon the mind of its conductors no *doubt of the truth of the statements made*.

But the Tribune makes a third point against the Times in this matter. It censures Mr. Raymond for "declining to give the names of the parties from whom *this sort* of evidence was derived,"—in other words for not handing over to the Committee, and of course to the public, the names of these parties. In the first place, it does not appear that even these parties had "original information" upon the subject, or that *their* evidence would have been technically admissible before the Committee. But whether it would or not, Mr. Raymond did undoubtedly refuse to give the names of his informants;—and whether he questioned the right or not,—he certainly did not concede the [power] of the Committee, or of Congress, to force him to such a disclosure. And in so doing he merely carried out a rule upon which the editorial conduct of the Daily Times is based. *Whenever any person communicates to the Editor of the Times, information touching public affairs which it is important for the public to know, and whenever the Editor is satisfied that it is done in good faith and from proper motives, the confidence of his informant will be kept under all circumstances, and at any hazard.* Upon such a matter as this every Editor must, of course, act upon his own sense of propriety. The Editor of the Tribune may, if he sees fit, adopt the rule which he censures us for not adopting—and throw off all responsibility for the statements he makes in the discharge of his duty, upon those who give him information. *We claim no right to lay* down rules for his guidance. We only deny his right to hold us to any such rules in the conduct of the Times. We shall not act upon them, nor upon the principle which they imply. We shall preserve sacredly, and at all times, the confidence of those who may give us information which we can use for the public good.

The Tribune is very anxious to have it understood that the Times does not sustain the truth *of its original statements in regard to Congressional* corruption. Perhaps the Tribune will be good enough to inform us when and by whom those statements have been impeached. Congress has not denied their truth. No member of Congress has ventured to say, even that he believed them to be untrue. Even the Tribune itself, with all its eagerness to fasten *something* upon the Times, has not indicated any doubt of their substantial justice. On the other hand, a member of Congress has openly declared in his place, from his own personal knowledge, *that these statements were not* wanting in truth. This is quite enough for us. It shows conclusively that we were not talking at random in what we said—that we had good warrant for the statements we made upon this subject, of which the truth has not, as yet, been denied. We have no doubt that the Committee of Investigation will, in the progress of its labors, elicit a good deal more proof to the same effect. That, however, is their business—not ours. We are not a prosecuting Attorney in this case,—nor have we volunteered to perform the duties of Police in connection with it. It is no part of our business to hunt up witnesses for this Committee,—*nor do we feel the slightest personal concern* in the result of its investigation. If the Committee is vigilant and *in earnest*, we believe it will detect corruption in Congress, and fasten it upon individual members. Whether it does or not—we adhere to our own "moral convictions" upon the subject, and shall continue to act upon them.

Difficulty of Getting In and Out of the City.

Considering that at least seven-eighths of the travel to and from New-York is by water, it must be confessed that very inadequate accommodations have been provided for getting to and from the City, especially in the Winter season. The traveling public have an abiding confidence that somebody or other will take the requisite pains necessary for their transportation to any part of the world they may desire to visit, and, moreover, they have the most confiding trust that whatever means may be provided for their conveyance will be perfectly safe, and managed by perfectly competent men. A man purchases a house on Staten Island, in Hoboken, or Brooklyn, for instance; removes his family there, and makes all his arrangements for going to his home daily, or twice a day, and never doubts that whenever he wants to cross the water he will find a safe mode of conveyance. But the Winter experiences of people doing business in New-York and having their homes across the water, must have satisfied them that their confidence has been sadly misplaced. Men living on Staten Island are often compelled to remain all day at home when their business called them to town, or to remain all night in the City to their own discomfort and the consternation of their families. The case is not much better with our nearer neighbors of Brooklyn, who waste away many valuable hours waiting to get ferried over the river. The obstacles to a free ferriage to and from the City are occasioned by the ice; they were most alarming last Winter, and they have been hardly less so during the present season, since the hard weather commenced. Yet these obstructions ought not to interrupt the passage to and from the City for a moment; they might be overcome with entire ease, and it is surprising that, when so large a body of influential, wealthy and enterprising men are interested in their removal, they should have been permitted to be the cause of so much loss of time and annoyance.

The ice around the City, either in the bay or either of the rivers, can never be very firm, and nothing is required but a properly constructed boat to cut a channel through the floating ice at any time. But, even if the detention of passengers by reason of the ice were of no consequence, the danger of their lives from the frail boats which are put upon the ferries should be sufficient to induce the proprietors of the ferries to have proper boats constructed for Winter navigation. Two boats were sunk last Winter by the ice, and it was by mere accident that a fearful loss of life did not follow in consequence. The Brooklyn ferry boats leave the slip crowded with human beings, numbering often more than a thousand, and in case of the sinking of a boat the loss of lives would be enormous before any assistance could be rendered. Happily, by great caution, no such calamity has yet happened; but nothing but good luck and great care has prevented it. There should not, however, be any possibility of such a catastrophe; the boats should be so built that they could force their way through the floes of ice surely and securely, at all times.

The Union Ferry Company had made arrangements for the construction of a proper ferry boat for the Winter, the cost of which would have been $70,000; but they abandoned it on the ground of inadequate means; they could not build the boat without they lowered their dividends, and so they sacrificed the safety and convenience of the public for the sake of the stockholders of the Company. This is not the way in which such companies should be managed. The public should be cared for first, before the profits of stockholders are looked after.

It would be to the profit of property holders on Long Island, if they were to club together and make the Union Ferry Company a present of a safe ice-boat; for, if the obstruction to crossing the East River should continue, many families will be compelled to take up their quarters elsewhere.

Wasting Water.—If the people of New-York could be made sensible of the inconvenience which the Brooklynites are now laboring under from a scarcity of water, they would not so recklessly waste the precious Croton which has heretofore so copiously supplied our wants. We have water in abundance, but, unless the people are influenced by more prudent considerations in its use, we shall experience one of these days the terrible consequence of a scarcity of the prime necessity of life. A long-continued drouth has caused many of the wells of Brooklyn to give out, and water has become, over there, a very scarce commodity. But here we are not sensible of drouths, and yet the great source of our supply is seriously affected by them. The possibility of the Croton's giving out should be sufficient to cause every inhabitant of the City to prevent an unnecessary waste of water. It is estimated that as great a quantity of water is allowed to run to waste as is used. The President of the Croton Aqueduct Department has issued a proclamation warning all the users of the Croton that the penalties for allowing the water to run to waste will be strictly enforced, and we trust that he will put his threat in execution. The police are instructed to report all delinquents, and we would recommend the officers of the department to keep an eye upon the supply pipes which are kept constantly running at the ferry landings, especially at the Fulton Ferry. The Croton is a blessing that cannot be overestimated, and every means should be adopted to prevent a diminution of it.

Congress.—In the Senate yesterday, the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to give information as to the number of desertions from the Navy since the passage of the act to promote the efficiency of that branch of the public service, was considered, but was laid aside for the special order—the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of Revolutionary officers. After the loss of a motion to postpone it indefinitely, the matter was finally postponed until the first Monday in next December, by a vote of 24 to 23. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House; after the passage of thirteen private bills, Mr. Kelsey, the Chairman of the Corruption Investigating Committee, rose to a question of privilege, and offered a preamble and resolutions—the former setting forth that Joseph L. Chester had been summoned before the Committee and had neglected to appear, and the latter directing the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to bring Chester to the bar of the House to answer for contempt. Considerable objection was made, and doubts were expressed as to the authority of the House to take any such step, but the records of the House were cited to prove that a proper precedent existed; and after an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table, it was passed almost unanimously. Previous to its passage, Mr. Broom, of Pennsylvania, stated that he had been informed that Mr. Chester was sick and unable to be present before the Committee. No other business was done.

The Legislature.—The Legislature works hard, and with an evident determination to transact the business before it in the shortest possible time. A mass of business is gone through with daily, a great portion of which, however, is of course of merely local interest. Among the bills reported favorably in the Senate yesterday, was the one relative to the Court of Sessions in Kings County; the one amending the General Manufacturing law, and Mr. Richardson's, regulating interest on money. Notice was given of a bill to amend the General Banking law. Mr. Spencer introduced his bill relative to party walls. The resolution giving the thanks of the State and a gold medal to Lieut. Hartstein, for the rescue of Dr. Kane, was passed unanimously.

In the Assembly, the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor was presented. Notice was given of a bill to abolish the office of City Judge in this City. Various bills were introduced notice of which has been heretofore given. A joint resolution was introduced fixing Tuesday, the 3d of February, as the time for electing a United States Senator. Another joint resolution condemns the renewal of patents, and requests our Representatives in Congress to oppose all such applications.

The United States Senate.—Eight years ago, when Gov. Seward first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, there were but *two* members of that body who avowed any kind of sympathy with the political sentiments he was known to represent. Next Winter *there will be in that body twenty* Senators, acting openly and steadily with the Republican Party. It is not easy to believe, in the face of such results, that the cause of hostility to the extension of Slavery has made no progress.

Sagacious Colonel Keitt.—If Mr. Buchanan does not come into office fully and thoroughly instructed as to the demands of the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South, it will be his own fault. They certainly lose no opportunity of enlightening him on the subject. Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, has just been making a speech in which he denounced the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, and demanded that Slavery should be recognized by the General Government as older than law,—as identical in its origin and equal in its sanctions with the institution of marriage and that of individual property! Whatever else may perish, the institution of Slavery, Col. Keitt said, would be saved.

"Great wit to madness nearly is allied,
And thin partitions do their realms divide."

Col. Benton.

Col. Benton has agreed to re-deliver his Union Address at some early day at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church. Every lady of course will go, to convince the venerable Senator that there are ladies in Brooklyn as well as in the Bible and the Thirty Years.

Obituary.

Samuel J. Hough, of the United States Coast Survey, died on board the surveying cutter *Agassiz*, in the harbor of Key West, on the 14th of December, in the 23d year of his age. He was a native of York, Penn.

Moses Stookey, one of the pioneers of Illinois, died at his residence, near Belleville, on the 4th inst., aged 69. He emigrated with his father from Hardy County, Va., in 1801.

[illegible]

A BARK CUT THROUGH AND SUNK.

The Crew Escape Narrowly—Every Boat stove, &c., &c.

The floating ice in the rivers yesterday was very troublesome, the large cakes dashing about when the tide ran strong at a fearful rate. In the Lower Bay it was particularly annoying to vessels. The bark *Byron*, of B[illegible], Me., Capt. Gray, from Cardenas, Dec. 31, arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, having previously been boarded by pilot-boat *John W. Avery*, N[illegible]. She was under sail proceeding up the Swash Channel, close hauled, when she encountered a heavy field of ice near the Dumb Beacon. It struck her with great force, and stove in her lumber port, causing her to sink almost immediately. The extent of damage was not noticed, and no danger was apprehended, until the vessel began to sink by the head. In less than ten minutes from the time she encountered the ice, her decks were level with the water. Orders were immediately given to square the mainyard, and the helm was put to port, to run the vessel upon the shoal water of the middle ground; but before the yawl-boat, which was bottom up on the main-hatch, could be cleared away, she was sinking from under them. The boat was thrown quickly over the side, and Captain Gray, the pilot and crew sprang into her, as she lurched heavily to starboard and sunk. The men saved nothing but what they stood in.

Capt. Wheeler of the steamtug *Underwriter*, which was not far off at the time, noticing the situation of the bark and the signal of distress, went to their rescue, and took the crew on board, eleven in all, viz: Capt. Gray, pilot, first and second mate, steward, five seamen, and a boy; the boy was badly frostbitten coming on the coast Wednesday night.

An effort was made by the Captain to obtain something from the cabin by cutting a hole through the upper portside which was out of water, but without success. The *Underwriter* remained by the vessel through the day, saving what they could. They succeeded in getting the fore and main topsails, fore and main topgallant sails, jib and flying jib, and also the forward running rigging. They also saved two boats.

When the tug left the wreck, about 5 P. M., the tide was just making ebb, which, with the ice, healed the bark down so that the starboard topgallant yard-arms were in the water. The ice was also drifting over her, cutting rigging and spars, and threatening to finish the work of destruction.

Capt. Gray was spoken by the *Hector* in the morning and offered a tow, but thinking he could reach the City under sail, the wind being nearly fair, he declined to take a tow.

Her cargo consists of 335 hogsheads of sugar; her consignee is not known; she is insured in Wall-street. The vessel, which is 2[illegible] tons, and not very new, is probably insured in Bath. Her deck will probably be out of water at low tide, and the Underwriters schooner, with an efficient crew, will be sent down to her to-day. Captain Gray belongs to Fall River. The mate, Mr. Russell, and the second mate, Wm. Cummings, are from Bath, Me. The crew have taken lodgings at Mr. Hennessy's boarding-house, in Franklin-square.

THE FERRIES.

At the Brooklyn ferry yesterday morning about a hundred carts had accumulated in a jam as tight as the ice floe in the river; the sentiment of self preservation kept us at a respectable distance when the "jam" poured through the gates upon the boat. In one case there was such a crowd of foot-passengers that no teams could get on to the boat. The passengers scrambled upon the upper deck, descended into the engine-room, and filled every nook and corner of the boat.

One of the wheel-houses of a Fulton Ferry-boat was crushed in by the ice, and the boat healed down so that water came upon the deck. The ladies mounted the trucks and wagons to keep their feet dry.

The Peck-slip boats hauled off at 8 A. M., and did not make their appearance again, except to ventilate, just at dark. They take it easy here, but then only one of their boats is fit for the service.

Robert Carr, the Engineer of the *Oneota*, which was so badly scalded by the explosion on board of that boat, Wednesday, was as comfortable as could be expected yesterday.

The Hamilton-avenue ferry-boat that left New-York at a quarter to seven Thursday evening, got opposite Governor's Island at half-past eight, and reached Brooklyn five minutes before ten. It took nearly an hour to land the passengers, on account of the ice accumulated in the dock. Good time this. The passengers, notwithstanding the delay, continued to keep jolly throughout their protracted sufferings. The boats employed on this dangerous service will do for summer weather, but for these trying times are totally unfit.

The Wall-street boat *Metropolis* became unmanageable in the ice, on account of her rudder chains getting foul, when the *Exchange* attempted to go to her relief. She had got a good headway on, and, not stopping her engines in season, struck the other boat with such force as to knock down horses and men on her decks, start the wood-work, &c. The fright among the passengers extemporized some ludicrous scenes—but nobody was hurt.

It was very cold all day, but, being calm, it was not intolerable. Ice was making in the rivers. If the mercury sticks at its present point, we shall soon have a home supply of this very useful material—in its place.

Brig *Fawn*, Bunker, from San Francisco for Coose Bay, was capsized Nov. 23, in a southwest gale, about 20 miles north of Uupqua River. The first mate and three seamen were drowned. The brig drifted ashore near Friscan River. The captain and the rest of the crew were taken off the wreck by an Indian in a canoe. The brig is a total loss. She had a cargo of merchandise valued at $60,000.

Ship *Wellington*, at New-York from New-Orleans, carried away rudder head and sprung mainmast 21st ult., lat. 28°, lon. 88°, in a gale. Was 16 days north of Hatteras, with constant gales; lost sails and had half the crew frost-bitten. Had such a weight of ice forward that it brought the bow down six inches, and was forced to go into the Gulf Stream to get clear of it.

Tarpaulin Cove, Jan. 14.—Arrived, brig *Sarah Bernice*, Keene, Port au Prince, 41 days, with loss of sails, part of deckload, bulwarks, &c.; also one passenger and one seaman. One seaman is also sick.

Masonic.

The fourth anniversary of Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 of Free and Accepted Masons, was celebrated on Thursday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. An address was delivered by Hon. Mr. Raymond. During the evening, Mr. F. Tisdale, the W. Master of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of this City, presented the Metropolitan Lodge with the Bible on which Gen. Washington is said to have been first sworn in as President of the United States, at Federal Hall, in Wall-street. The other exercises consisted of singing and a benediction. The hall was crowded by an attentive audience, a large portion of which was composed of ladies.

No Street-Cleaning Contract Yet.

The bids for cleaning the City streets were to be considered yesterday, but, inasmuch as no apportionment had been made for the purpose, the opening of the bids was postponed for two weeks. By that time, we trust, Master Ebling will have found a contractor to suit him, and the Common Council have made some such appropriation as Comptroller Flagg put in his annual estimate, that the work may go in hand; though the rule is to wait until the streets are impassable, and then contract at the highest price for the very worst method of reopening them. We are a queer people,—we ache in every joint to be imposed upon, and are morally insane in our passion for taxpaying.

Postponement of the Printers' Festival.

The customary ball and banquet in aid of the Printers' Library, will not take place as usual on the anniversary of Franklin's birth-day, as the 17th occurs this year on Saturday. A lecture on Printers and Printing will be delivered at the Clinton Hall about the 28th, by Dr. Prime, and a ball will be held at the City Assembly Rooms on the 18th of February—both in aid of the said institution.

Child Badly Burned in a Public School-Room.

Amelia Bussing, aged 9 years, was badly burned Thursday morning, in the Public School-house No. 13 in Houston-street, between Essex and Norfolk streets, by her clothes taking fire from a stove at which she was warming herself. Dr. Sheppard attended the little sufferer, after which she was taken to her residence, No. 170 Essex-street. The accident occurred in the female apartment. The child stood by the wood stove, with one foot upon the front pan, when a spark flew out and set fire to her apron, and in a few seconds she was enveloped in flames. There were only three other children in the class-room at the time. The burning child rushed from the room, screaming in agony for help. The janitor, hearing her cry, hastened to the child's assistance, and [illegible] succeeded, with the help of two of the teachers [illegible]

[illegible] The Fourteenth-street Presbyterian [Church], of which Dr. Asa D. Smith is pastor, has [illegible] during the past year. [illegible] purposes of benevolence, during 1856, [illegible] The church also sustains in active [operation] four Sabbath schools, and the total number [illegible]

[illegible] Mayor Wood [illegible] handsomely account for [illegible] come off. Drop a score or two of these into the basket, may it please your Honor, and [illegible] "garroting," that is so much the fashion [illegible] cease suddenly.

It would startle citizens to learn just how many men are at liberty in the City, who within four weeks past have been sent up to Blackwell's Island for three and six months. Time flies very fast to the Island men. Their six months shrink into six weeks often, and sometimes into as many days.

The advocates of the Woman's Rights movement have a memorial in preparation, to be presented to the Legislatures of the several States during the coming Winter, in behalf of the National Convention, claiming the right of suffrage for women.

The Radical Abolitionists (Gerrit Smith and his friends) purpose holding a Convention at Rochester, in June, to lay plans for future operations, and to discuss the expediency of nominating a Presidential candidate for 1860.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided that a man may marry his mother-in-law. We know several bachelors who will probably go in for partners now. Unable to conquer the daughters, they hope to find the mothers-in-law easily won.

Mr. Sandbosch Smith delivered the second of his interesting course of mineralogical lectures on Thursday evening, in the Fourteenth-street Medical College.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

Two men and three women did a thriving business for a while on Thursday evening, in passing counterfeit 25-cent pieces at sundry stores in Chatham-street and the Bowery. Joseph Logan, the proprietor of the store No. 91 New Canal-street, thought there was a deficiency in the weight and ring of the money in question, and communicating his suspicions to Officer Clark, had them arrested. They were yesterday brought to the United States Commissioner's Office and severally committed in default of bail. Their names are: Francis Fayard, (alias Francis Stanley,) Laura A. Fayard, (alias Laura A. Stanley) and Sarah Loomas. They had succeeded in making way with a considerable amount of the counterfeit coin, of which, however, a good deal was found on their persons. The pieces are well calculated to deceive. It is said that a large amount of this bogus coin is in circulation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 3 Murray-st. [illegible]

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of them, and all diseases arising from [illegible] of the blood. It cured Mr. John McCarty, No. [illegible] Avenue D, of severe inflammatory rheumatism, [illegible] and kidney complaint, after he had been confined to his house most of two years, and his life despaired of. It cured a lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., (of the Bowery Dry Goods Store, No. 165,) a terrible case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, after the case had been treated and abandoned in despair by some of our most eminent physicians. Principal office No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists, and by Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON.
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE
For polishing Stoves.
THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT PRODUCES AN instantaneous polish on hot or cold stoves without an offensive smell. Wholesale and retail, by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., cor. Dutch.
Agents for Dixon's Black-lead Crucibles.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—In consequence of the large amount of freight and for the purpose of facilitating its transportation over this Road, the Directors have decided to discontinue the Albany Express train leaving White and Centre sts. at [illegible] A. M., and Albany at 10¼ A. M., on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1857, until further notice. The Mail Train and Night Express will continue as heretofore to form daily lines between Albany and New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only [illegible] Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; [illegible] beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS [illegible] are such [illegible] that BATCHELOR'S are permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE BEST OF all holiday gifts is one of Singer's latest improved sewing machines, which is capable of earning for its owner [illegible] a year. All who have female relatives or friends in needy circumstances can in this way, at a moderate expense, provide for their permanent and comfortable support.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The only Salamander Safe made, and
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Warranted free from dampness, and secured with Wilder's Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Lock. Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to [illegible]; melodeons, $40 to $135.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

TWO LEDGERS IN THE FIELD—EVERYBODY SAYS THE BEST IS THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

LARYNGITIS.—THE LARYNX IS THE CAVITY where the voice is formed. The symptoms are Hoarseness, and often loss of voice. In the incipient stage, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will generally cure; if chronic, afford relief. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GREAT HUNTINGTON TALE IS IN THE LEDGER OF ROMANCE.

CALF-SKIN GLOVES, BUCKSKIN GLOVES, Plush Gloves, Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., closing out at very low prices, wholesale or retail. [illegible] PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

[illegible]

[illegible] REVOLUTIONARY TALE.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

250,000—ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION. Such is the extraordinary and unprecedented circulation of that dear, delightful, adorable family paper, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB'S new story of REVOLUTIONARY LIFE (now ready) will largely increase it. BONNER is after HALF A MILLION circulation. He is determined to make the greatest and best paper the world ever saw! He can do it, too.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the place hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till the've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

Hurry the newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the newsmen, the short and the tall;
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out-call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE—PART FIRST—Now ready, in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. For sale at all the News-offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Carey's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Cary's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is called KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

DO YOU WISH TO READ COBB'S NEW STORY? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read EMERSON BENNETT'S STORIES? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Fanny Fern's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to read Mrs. Sigourney's poems? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish for Alice Carey's sketches? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like beautiful illustrations? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like witty editorials? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like spicy paragraphs? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want to read all of Cobb's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you like Mary Stanley Gibson's stories? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to laugh? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to cry? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you wish to be up with the times? Then buy the NEW-YORK LEDGER.
Do you want the NEW-YORK LEDGER? Then go for it early to the news offices.
Do you want to know what it costs? The LEDGER is sold for only four cents.

COBB'S NEW STORY OF REVOLUTIONARY LIFE is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER for this week. It is entitled KARMEL, THE SCOUT; OR, THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS. It is Mr. COBB'S greatest production. For sale at all the news offices.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with the tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's new story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures, and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY TALE is now ready in the NEW-YORK LEDGER. COBB writes only for the LEDGER; FANNY FERN writes only for the LEDGER; EMERSON BENNETT writes only for the LEDGER. In short, they all write for the LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that ere was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS ALWAYS EXCITING,
Pithy, pointed, fresh and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures and fresh distillations
Of genius and art, in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations.
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and parents, and Dukes and seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling—first this way, then t'other;
Newsboys and newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's story—writ by Sylvanus Cobb, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of the LEDGER is only four cents.

A RHYME.

BY ALICE CARY.

The blossoms were dropping an hour ago—
Dropping and sliding over my face,
And the woods shut up their whispers low,
And the moon, with sweetest grace,
Beckoned me on with her yellow light
Into the cloudy and clammy night.

An hour! what a breath of time it seems,
And yet it was long enough, in sooth,
To travel out of the land of dreams
Into the realm of truth;
A wet black realm of bare, baked sands,
And always wringing and reaching hands.

I was stooping down to its dust, to draw
My lover's picture, in fear and doubt,
When the sudden rain, with a gusty flaw,
Blew the moonshine out—
The moonshine chilly, and still, and bright,
Leaving me only the ghost of light.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1857, by Robert Bonner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

KARMEL THE SCOUT;

OR

THE REBEL OF THE JERSEYS.

A STORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,

Author of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," "The Storm Secret," "Orion, the Gold-Beater," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE YOUNG REBEL AND THE SCOUT.

It was on a cold afternoon, in the latter part of January, 1777. The ground was covered with a deep snow, and the air was sharp and cutting. Not far from Amboy, New-Jersey, on a road running north, traveled a man, in whose affairs we have some interest. He was young—not over four-and-twenty; of medium height; strong, and stoutly built; with wavy hair, of a dark brown hue, and eyes of a brilliant, dark bluish gray. Upon his handsome features there was a cast of firmness and strength of purpose which was not to be mistaken; and they who knew him best, knew that a trust was safe with him. His dress betrayed him to be a sea-faring man and an officer, though the rough pea jacket which he wore as an additional barrier against the cold, had but little of the official look about it. He was mounted upon a powerful horse, upon the back of which, beneath the saddle, was spread a warm blanket. Both beast and rider were well protected from the cold, and all would have gone well, but for the state of the road.

As we have intimated, the traveler was bound northward, and he found the road anything but easy to travel. Some one had been over the road since the last fall of snow, but the tracks had been filled up by the driving wind, so that our present wayfarer was under the necessity of opening his own way. In some places the snow was piled up in such banks that the horse had to wallow through without foothold; while at others he could walk for some distance quite comfortably. Yet it was tedious work, and more than once the rider plainly expressed his impatience.

"Easy—easy, Lion," he said, addressing his horse, as a huge bank was reached. "We must take our time. Zounds! we shan't reach Elizabethtown to-night at this rate. Easy—easy. There we go!"

As he spoke, they emerged from the bank, and the rider was upon the point of urging his horse on, when he noticed that the animal behaved strangely. There was a tossing of the head—a pricking of the ears, and a low, meaning whinny. The man drew in the rein and stopped, and then turned his head. The problem was solved. There was a horseman behind him; and as he had partially beaten a path, the other came on more easily.

The first impression of our friend seemed to be to keep on; for those were times when it was not very safe to pick up acquaintances on the road. However, at the worst, it could only be man to man; so he stopped; but before the stranger came up he unbuttoned the lower part of his heavy jacket, and in arranging the garment so that it could be quickly raised in case of need, he revealed the butts of two large boarding-pistols.

The new-comer was a man not easily to be forgotten, having been once seen. He was some fifty years of age; rather short in stature, but stout enough in frame to make up for it. His shoulders were broad and heavy; but yet of just proportion, his whole frame being "stocky" and muscular in the extreme. His face was mostly covered by a long, thick growth of beard, which was of an iron-gray color, and which was untrimmed by either shears or razor. Yet he had none of that "bearish" look which sometimes results from an unshaven face. His beard grew regularly, leaving the upper part of the cheeks bare, and his features were plain and pleasing, though they possessed an expression which might not have been so pleasing to a foe. His eyes were strangely sharp and keen; of a deep brown hue, and seeming at times like two sparks of fire, beneath the heavy brows. His dress consisted of thick moccasins; leggins of deer-skin; a hunting-shirt of dark brown stuff, trimmed with blue; a short, cape-like cloak of bear-skin, and a cap of seal-skin. The shirt was secured about the waist by a stout leathern belt, within which were secured two heavy pistols and a long, broad-bladed knife. A pouch, or haversack, of untanned skin, hung by his side, while across his back was slung a long rifle. Such was the stranger, and he was one well calculated to excite the scrutiny of any who might meet him.

"Good day, Sir," said the young man, as the other came up, at the same time casting a searching glance into his face.

"The same to yourself, Sir," was the response.

"This is rather hard traveling," resumed the first.

"Aye—it must have been for you. But I got along quite comfortably in your track."

"I suppose so," returned the youth. And thereupon ensued a silence of some moments, which was at length broken by the elder of the two.

"I know these are dangerous times," he said; "and most people like to keep themselves to themselves; but if I may judge from your face and general look, you are a Rebel."

"Does my face bear the look of such?" the young man asked, not at all moved.

"It bears the look of an American child; and also wears an honest expression; so I judged you were one who rebel against tyranny, especially when that tyranny was binding its chains upon the country of your love."

"Throw out your flattery, Sir, and you speak the truth," said the youth. "I am a Rebel."

The old man reached forth his hand and caught his new found companion with a hearty grip.

"And here is a pair of us," he said, with a smile. "Perhaps you have heard of a somewhat notorious Rebel called KARMEL?"

"What? *The Scout?*" cried the other, quickly.

"Yes."

"Of course I've heard of him. Who has not?"

"Many have, I know. But I am the man. Now will you not serve me as well?"

"Surely I will," the young man answered. "My name is Robert Pemberton."

"*Captain* Robert Pemberton?"

"Yes—if you will."

The youth had not been more moved by the discovery of his companion's character, than was the latter at the sound of that name. He started suddenly, as if with the presence of some momentous thought, while his face betrayed considerable anxiety.

"You have not been long on shore, I think," he said.

"No. I have just come in. That is,—I have just got my affairs so arranged that I could leave them."

"Have you been on a cruise?"

"Yes. And I have brought in something that will cause glad hearts at the American camp. Washington is at Morristown, they tell me."

"Yes. The main body of the army is there. But what have you brought in?"

"A heavy store brig which was meant for Gen. Howe. I captured her a week ago. She has a most valuable cargo. A messenger has already been sent to Gen. Washington, and I suppose he has reached the camp by this time."

"You gave him no written instructions?"

"No, Sir."

"Good! good!" cried Karmel, enthusiastically. "But now," he added, in a different tone, "where are you bound?"

"To Elizabethtown."

"So I supposed. You are going to see your sister?"

"Yes, Sir. You seem to know me well."

"I know your sister, Sir; and you may bless your fate that I do; and also that I have overtaken you as I have. I came over from the lower end of Staten Island very soon after you passed. But your sister is not in Elizabethtown."

"Ha! not in— But where has *she* gone?"

"To New-Brunswick."

"To New-Brunswick?" repeated Pemberton, in surprise. "Why—the British army is there, is it not?"

"Yes."

"It is strange she should have gone there. How long since she went?"

"About two weeks."

"What? When she knew that the British were about there?"

"Ah—but she did not know it; or, if she did, she was made to believe that they would not remain long there," said the old scout, in a tone, and with a look that meant more that he spoke.

"How?" uttered the youth, starting; "was made to believe? What do you mean? Speak plainly."

"Well, then—plainly: The woman with whom you left her,—Nancy Reed, I think her name is?"

"Yes," whispered Robert, impatiently.

—"Is not so honest as she might be. A sum of gold has persuaded her to move to New-Brunswick and take her charge with her!"

"That is not all!" gasped the youth, trembling. "Tell me all!"

"I will, though you must not fear too much. An English colonel, named James Lyndarm, has seen her, and tried to win her love; but, upon being repulsed, he engaged the services of her hostess. Thus he has got her near to him, and will of course do all he can to win her over."

For some moments Pemberton was too much moved to speak. A sudden horror had come upon him, and his face betrayed the most intense agony.

"I go to the British camp!" he at length said, in a tone of decision which was not to be mistaken.

"Remember that you have much at stake," hinted the scout. "It will do your sister no good if you are taken prisoner by the enemy."

"I shall venture that. By the powers of life above me, it will be a sorry job for those that think to capture me! Old man," the youth added, in a low, deep tone of more than ordinary feeling, "I love that sister as only one can love who has such. She is a being made up of the holiest virtues of earth. She has been to me a star of promise—a bright beacon in the darkest hours. I love her—oh! God only knows how deeply! And she loves me, too. Oh! Clara! Clara! if harm comes to thee, the man who does it shall wish in his heart that he had been born a worm and never seen the light of day!"

There was a bright tear in Robert's eye as he spoke, and as he dashed it away he turned his horse's head once more to the northward.

"Hold—one moment," interposed the scout. "Answer me one question: Is there not another whom you love?"

"Why do you ask?" the youth returned.

"Because I have reasons for wishing to know."

"Well—there is."

"And her name is Rosalie Lincoln!"

"You are right. Is she in danger?" Robert asked this with much eagerness.

"Not such danger as threatens your sister; but she is yet in danger. Her father will give her away to your cousin Elroy; and all that has prevented the consummation of the plan is the sickness of her mother."

A dark cloud swept across the fair face of the young man, and the compression of the bloodless lips told that he was powerfully moved.

"Rosalie Lincoln is all of life to me, besides she is the key of heaven to my soul! God help me then!"

"And you will let me help you, too?" said Karmel, kindly.

"Will you help me?"

"All in my power."

"Even to the British camp?"

"Yes—to the lion's den."

"Then come. There is no time to be lost. We must reach Brunswick to-night."

"Not quite, Robert. We shall be fortunate if we reach the Bonhamtown cross-roads to-night. It is now nigh [illegible] o'clock, and New-Brunswick is a good twelve miles distant. Let us push on for the village, and reach it if we can. I have friends there, and with their help we may contrive some safe plan for crossing the British lines."

Thus speaking they put their horses upon the [illegible] way, and pushed on through the snow.

"How far must we go ere we turn off?" asked Robert.

"Only about half a mile," returned the other. "And that road I think we shall find broken some."

After this, the two rode on for some distance in silence, until finally Pemberton said—

"You must excuse me, Sir; but it is natural that I should wish to know why you thus jeopardize your own safety in my behalf."

"Oh—it is not wholly in your behalf, though I must admit that I have some considerations which are not wholly selfish. Had I not found you I should not have gone now to New-Brunswick; but yet I wish to go there. Of two things you may rest assured: I will help you all I can, and in helping you I shall find my own reward. As far as the British camp is concerned, I have business there of my own. And now let us push on."

In half an hour they came to a point where a road branched off to the westward, and, as the scout had supposed, it had been lately traveled. They turned into it, and for a while moved on quite comfortably, the horses being able to trot most of the time. But by and by they came to where the wind swept across the path, and here the track was filled up; so they were forced once more to wallow along slowly through the deep snow.

Night came on apace, and it was very dark. The wind swept freely across the way, and the driving snow at times seemed almost to blind the horses, and they often wandered from the road. Yet they kept on, and at short intervals the riders were cheered by the gleaming of lights, not far distant, ahead of them. The horses saw this as well as their masters, and it seemed to give them energy, for they had become weary and hungry.

Ere long the riders reached the hamlet, which was composed of some half-dozen farm-houses, a blacksmith's shop, a store, and a school-house, the latter serving also as a meeting-house. Karmel led the way to a substantial looking house, and knocked at the door. The summons was answered from one of the windows above, by a man in a white flannel night-cap, who asked what was wanted.

"We want lodgings for the night, for ourselves and horses," returned the scout.

"And who are ye?"

"Friends. Who's in your house?"

"No one but my family."

"Are you sure?"

"Of course I am."

"Then you have room for Karmel?"

"Eh?—*Karmel?* To be sure I have. Wait one moment, till I get something on to keep the cold off, and I'll bring the boys down to take care of your horses."

With this the man shut the window, and in the course of some five minutes he made his appearance at the door, accompanied by two stout boys. While the boys took the horses away to the barn, the old man conducted the new-comers into the house. In the large kitchen the fire had been raked up in the huge fire-place an hour before, but upon clearing away the ashes a large bed of live coals was found piled up against the back-log, and ere many moments a smart blaze was leaping up the wide-mouthed chimney. As soon as his was done the host took a survey of his guests.

We have called him an old man. He had seen the full measure of three-score; but was yet hale and strong, being large in frame, and possessing good bone and muscle. His name was Peter Armstrong, and he was known as a thrifty farmer, and a hospitable host. He had six sons and four daughters. Four of the sons were with Washington at Morristown, and the two youngest—one fourteen and the other twelve—were out with the horses. Two of the daughters were married, and had homes of their own; while the other two were at home.

Ere long one of these entered the room. It was Mary, the eldest at home. She was a bright-eyed, pretty girl, seventeen years of age, and very soon revealed the fact that she knew how to work. A good supper was provided, and the two guests did it ample justice.

After this they conversed awhile upon the affairs of the country, and then arose to retire, it being now near midnight. The old man had just lighted a second candle, when a rap was heard upon the door—a loud, peremptory knock. Armstrong passed in through the front room and looked out at the window.

"Death and destruction," he exclaimed, as he turned towards his guests.

"What is it?" asked the scout.

"Come and see."

Both Karmel and Robert went to the window, and when they looked out they saw the space before the house occupied by a detachment of British soldiers!

CHAPTER II.

A MORNING'S WORK.

We have already occupied too much of our space with this story, but the next chapter is so fine we cannot resist the temptation to publish it. The balance, after that, can only be had in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which Fanny Fern, Mrs. Sigourney, and all the great writers contribute, and for which this story was especially written. Remember to ask for the Ledger of Jan. 24, which is now for sale at all the news offices, and in it you will find the continuation. But, to return to our heroes: The host counted fifteen of the soldiers, all of them mounted, drawn up around the door, upon which they were still knocking.

"What's to be done?" he asked, turning to the scout.

"I suppose they want lodging for the night," Karmel replied; "and perhaps supper. If they do, I don't see but that you'll have to admit them."

"Then you and Captain Pemberton had better go to your room. If they see the door and ask to occupy that apartment, I'll tell 'em somebody's sick in there."

The two patriots knew that it would be useless to expose themselves, so they resolved to retire at once. One of the boys showed them to their room, and shortly afterwards the old man opened the front door to admit the British.

"You don't mean to say that you're awake, old sleepy head;" cried the officer of the squad, as the host made his appearance.

"I mean to say that you awoke me out of a sound sleep," returned Peter.

"Well, well,—never mind, now. We want you to find room for ourselves and horses till morning. What say ye?"

"Of course the soldiers of the King are welcome."

"Bravely spoken, old man. We'll eat, drink and sleep, and then be off. Ugh! it's cold and blustering to-night."

Thus speaking, the officer dismounted, and the two boys were again called. Some of the soldiers went with them to the barn, and room for the horses was found without difficulty. The animals of the two rebels were beyond the cattle, and were not noticed.

The new-comers ate about all there was cooked in the house, and then wished to be shown some place where they could sleep. Most of them preferred to spread their blankets on the kitchen floor, and they did so, only two wishing for a chamber, and these two were the officers—one a sergeant, and the other a corporal. The host had but one spare chamber left, and that was adjoining the one in which the two rebels were. He conducted them up to that room, and having shown them in, he bade them good night, and hoped they would sleep well. He spoke loud enough so that those in the next apartment might hear, and hence he felt that there would be no need of putting them on their guard further.

Peter Armstrong had taken the wisest course. He knew that the British were able to take what they wanted, and that if they were forced to take it they would be apt to show a vengeful destructiveness. He hated the sight of a British soldier as he did a "skunk in his hen-house," as he often expressed it; but still he was so situated, with the main camp only some six miles distant, that he could not afford to expose himself needlessly to their wrath. They knew not how many stout sons he had in the Rebel army; nor did they know how many bullets his pretty daughters had moulded for their brothers' use, in shooting the hirelings of the British King.

Karmel and Robert were both awake, and were listening attentively to hear if anything was said by their neighbors, of importance; but they heard nothing, and finally, when the sound of heavy snoring came from the officers' room, they turned over and went to sleep.

How long they had slept they could not tell, but when they awoke it was from a loud noise below. They both leaped from their bed and went to the door, and having opened it, they heard the sound of voices in the kitchen, as though some one had just arrived.

"Some of the soldiers have been out to the barn, probably," said Karmel.

This seemed reasonable, and they again retired.

When they were next awakened, it was by a light rapping upon their door. They started up, and found that the day was just breaking. Robert went to the door and asked who was there.

"It's me," returned the voice of the host. "The soldiers will be off before long, and you'd better remain here until they go."

"Of course," said the youth. "Have the two officers gone down from the next room?"

"Yes; they were called down half an hour ago. I haven't been down yet, but am going now."

Upon this the old man went down, and the Rebels concluded to return to the bed, as it was too cold to remain elsewhere. Robert had got into his nest, and the scout was about to follow, when a noise from below attracted his attention.

"Hark!" he uttered. "What sound is that?"

"What is it?" asked the youth, sitting up in bed.

"It is the voice of a female! Those infernal troopers have got hold of one of Peter's daughters, as sure as the world!"

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER HAS ALL OF EMERSON BENNETT'S TALES.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER SECURES FANNY FERN.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER MONOPOLIZES SYLVANUS COBB.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER ENGAGES THE BEST TALENT.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN AMERICA.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE BEST PAPER OF THE DAY.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS NECESSARY TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER HAS ALL OF EMERSON BENNETT'S TALES.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER SECURES FANNY FERN.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER MONOPOLIZES SYLVANUS COBB.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER ENGAGES THE BEST TALENT.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN AMERICA.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE BEST PAPER OF THE DAY.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS NECESSARY TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER HAS ALL OF EMERSON BENNETT'S TALES.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER SECURES FANNY FERN.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER MONOPOLIZES SYLVANUS COBB.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER ENGAGES THE BEST TALENT.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN AMERICA.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE BEST PAPER OF THE DAY.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS NECESSARY TO ALL HOUSEHOLDS.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"[illegible]"

[illegible] at the Bookstores,

SILVERWOOD.

A BOOK OF MEMORIES.

[illegible]

[illegible] STANZAS.

[illegible]

From the N. Y. Observer.

There is strength as well as beauty in this tale of domestic love and trial; illustrating the power of faith in God [illegible]

From the Episcopal Recorder.

"Silverwood" is from the pen of a young lady of Virginia, [illegible] clergyman of that State. [illegible] narrative is made up [illegible] of fiction. The present is one of these [illegible] the play of character, [illegible] true to nature. The re[illegible] introduced in the only way in which it [illegible] into such works, not controver[illegible], but incidentally, as, in the eve[illegible] the sweet influences of piety on the [illegible] on the one side shown, and on the other [illegible] effect on the moral tone. In connection [illegible] proper to add that the style is marked with [illegible] and with ripe literary taste.

From the Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

The modesty of the fair lady of whose pen this volume is [illegible] prevents her from giving her name to the public. They are, however, not unacquainted with her writings. More than one prize has she borne off in contests with the pen, and others of her productions have won many admirers, amongst which not the least worthy were the poems entitled "A Year in Heaven," which appeared originally in the *Presbyterian*. The present work has no harrowing plot, nor the exciting interest of a highly-[illegible] novel. It is the product of a refined and chastened mind, and is composed mostly of what had actually occurred within the author's own knowledge. It evinces [illegible] talent, and the hand of a ready writer, [illegible] excellent moral and religious lessons. We [illegible] the work such success as will encourage its author to [illegible] still further her literary gifts.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

"Silverwood" is noticeable for its sweetness and delineation of a true woman's character and self-forgetfulness. It is full of real feeling and nobleness of soul. It is not a book to excite or dazzle, but to please and mould the heart [illegible]. Its lessons are patience, honesty, truth, self-renunciation and submission to the overrulings of a Divine Providence.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The author of "Silverwood" has produced an original work of more than ordinary merit. It is not the work of a [illegible] *artist, for it lacks finish; but the story is* [illegible] conceived, and develops a variety of phases of human [illegible]. Some passages are full of pathos, and the general [illegible] of the book is excellent. In depicting the lights and shades of American domestic life the author has been [illegible].

From the Pennsylvanian.

It is a touching story, gracefully written, and abounds with graphic sketches of character, incidents and scenes. The authoress is evidently a lady of refined mind, generous sympathies and elevated sentiments. "Silverwood" is indeed a production of far more than ordinary merit, and creditable in every sense to American literature.

DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st.

*** Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Five Cents a Number; $2 50 a year.
The Third Number ready To-Day.
CONTENTS:

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.
THE CHARACTER ASSASSINS.
EFFECT OF LITERARY OCCUPATION ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.
THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION.
HUGH MILLER'S SUICIDE.
CLOAKS AND OVERCOATS.
A STRIKING MARRIAGE.
CHAT.—The New Female Metamorphosis—Ladies Riding Trowsers—Charité Dansante.
PETER CARTWRIGHT, the Pioneer Preacher of the West, with Portrait.
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY.—Nothing—A Manly [illegible]—An Author's Charities—Statuesque Description—Hard Reading—A Royal "Cut"—Epigram—A Forcible Illustration—*A Compliment—Winter.*
LITERARY.—Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.—Congress—Pictures for the Capitol—New-York Legislature—Massachusetts Legislature—Maine Legislature—Scene in the Illinois Legislature—Message of the Governor of Illinois—Can a Governor Fight a Duel?—Pennsylvania Legislature—Michigan Legislature—Missouri Legislature—Indiana Legislature—Rhode Island Legislature—Kansas—Who [illegible] Halifax?—The Napoleon of Medicine—Flogging a Witch to Death—A Marshalsea and a Dorrit in Virginia—John Barney Settles the Affairs of the Nation—Horrible Murder in Illinois—Extraordinary Case of Child [illegible]—The Effects of a Steady Course of Whipping—Danger of Using Chloroform—Dr. Kane.
FOREIGN NEWS.—England: The Resolute—Munificence of a Poet—English High Life—An Economical Baron—Lord Elgin—Death of Hugh Miller—The Naturalization Laws. France: The Paris Conference—New French History—A Moral Banker—Lamartine wants more Subscribers—Napoleon picks up a Young Woman—He [illegible] Praised—Great Seizure of Petticoats—Rossini—[illegible] Lotteries. Prussia: The Law of Divorce—Humboldt. *Switzerland. Italy: A Yankee Scares a Herd of Bulls at Pompeii.* Turkey: A Turkish Two-decker. Asia: Siamese Know-Nothings—The War with Persia.
MODERN NAPLES.—Illustrations: Priest Preaching to the Streets of Naples—Italian Soldier—The Pifferari—Priests—Lazzaroni—Postillion—Neapolitan "Fast Man"—*Vetturino—Female of Humbler Class.*
A MEMORIAL.
OUT AT ELBOWS.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.—Antidote to Strychnine—Roman Antiquities in England—*A New Compass—Floating Batteries—The Steam Plow*—[illegible]—New Gold Region in California.
THE POOR CLARE.
NOTES AND QUERIES.—Poets Painted by each Other—The First Christian Church in the United States—What's in a Name—Table Moving and Alphabet Rapping in the Fourth Century. Rhode Island: Origin of the Name—Landor and Alfieri—The First Edition of Hamlet—Original Letter of Thomas Campbell.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
HOW TO GET BURIED.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, N. Y.

THE EUROPEAN

is published every SATURDAY in New-York,
No. 128 Fulton-st.

THE EUROPEAN

Of to-day, Jan. 17, contains, in addition to the Spirit of the British Press on United States affairs, and much other valuable matter, the following articles:

TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Report of the Senate Committee. Apathy of the Press. Its lively interest in alleged Evils of a similar Character in England. General Ignorance and *Indifference of Americans to the Condition of the Working Classes at Home.* Attempts to Explain the Phenomenon.

CALIFORNIA SECURITIES.—Advice respecting American Securities.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The American Celt and the Illinois *Republikaner* opposed to Emigration. Wretched Fate of Emigrants, Laborers and Mechanics. Prevailing Ignorance and Indifference on the Subject.

EMIGRATION.—Support in Australia of Emigrants who cannot find employment. How Emigration to the British Provinces should be Encouraged. Who should not Emigrate under Existing Circumstances.

NEW-YORK PRISONS.—Their Abominable Condition. Witnesses and Criminals Confined in the same Apartment.

JEFFERSON, MADISON AND WASHINGTON AS ABOLITIONISTS.—Consequences of their not Acting up to their Principles.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Testimony of European Tourists Examined, and its General Worthlessness Exposed. *By an English Resident.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY.

ANOTHER 25-CENT SLIPPER PATTERN.

Just received, this very superb Magazine, containing a beautiful steel-plate, "Charity," a colored Fashion-plate, four figures, in which is a bride's dress, with front and back view; "Old and Young America," Undersleeves, Talmas, In-door Dress, Beaded bag, Lounging Cap, Hair Work, Embroidery, Forming Letters, Bonnets, Lessons in Drawing, Collars, Cottage and Plans, Jewelry, Head-Dresses, Boys' Cloak and Diagram, Patch-Work, Wool Work in Crochet, "How to Cut and Contrive Children's Clothes," Slippers and Point Lace.

[illegible] engravings and 60 contributions.
For sale by all the booksellers.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

In [illegible] and elegant binding; and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents.

[illegible] in great variety.

THOS. N. STANFORD,
(Late Stanford & Swords,)
No. 637 Broadway.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news dépôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW MUSIC.

MY GRANDMA'S ADVICE. Song. Price 25 cents.
[illegible] lives on yonder little green,
[illegible] as ever was seen;
[illegible] cautioned me with care
[illegible] young men to beware," &c.
Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news dépôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TOM MOORE'S LIFE COMPLETE.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
HAVE NOW READY:
MEMOIRS,
JOURNAL AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
THOMAS MOORE.
Edited by
Lord John Russell.
8 vols. royal 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Courier.

Who has not heard of Tom Moore, the Irish Poet? To all who have ever read his popular Melodies, this new work will prove exceedingly interesting, especially the autobiography of the poet, from his earliest recollection to manhood. We heartily recommend it.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Thomas Moore is the last of the great poets that flourished in the beginning of the century. A biography of him, so ably written, must be eagerly sought after. The public are greatly indebted to the Messrs. Appleton for the cheap and elegant manner in which they have issued it.

From the Albany Register.

This work has been looked for with much interest by the admirers of the sweetest bard of modern times. The work has not disappointed us. The sparkling vivacity of Moore's letters will recommend them as models of style to those who aim at eminence in epistolary correspondence.

From the Charleston Courier.

Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of the work.

From the Palladium.

Lord John Russell has worthily redeemed an early promise made to his poet friend, to edit his papers if he survived him.

From the Chicago Press.

Every one who has the least taste for elegant literature will at once procure a copy of this work.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Moore the man, once more in the vigor of manhood to tell of Moore the poet, and others listening to what he has to say of himself, will once more, and yet once more, prepare to say their say of him. Two or three carriages followed an old body to its grave not long ago—a spirit that once tabernacled in that body is now before us, ushered into the world's presence by the Lordly John. So the world wags. So let it.

From the British Colonist.

It seems to us that Lord John Russell has prepared a very creditable work indeed. He evidently entered upon it *con amore*, and has, we think, pursued it to the end with fidelity, enthusiasm and accuracy.

From the Albany Argus.

The work has two great attractions—one on the subject, the other the editor. But one cannot look into it without seeing that it answers fully the highest expectations that could be legitimately formed of it. The work will, of course, be a gem in the literature of the day.

From the New-York Churchman.

That it is edited with ability, the name of England's great statesman is a guarantee.

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

Moore's Life, by Russell, presents a striking picture of English life, such as came within the observation and experience of the poet.

From the Nachitochis Chronicle.

Tom Moore has just such a soul as would pour its fullness in a diary of daily life, or a friendly correspondence; and those who have loved him for his human nature will not be disappointed in his memoirs.

From the Saturday Budget.

We have here the *minutiæ facetiæ et cetera* of one of the most versatile, voluptuous and melodious bards who ever sang. *His intimacies with all the geniuses of the day,* whether they were poets, artists or statesmen, and the *naiveté* with which he honestly rattles away, about everything in his own literary life, or his social either, in which latter we can but be amused at his *bon vivant* propensities, have in his style of narrating them much more of a charm for us than we generally find in the private life of men of genius, even where the curtain is as decorously *drawn aside as we find it here.*

"Laugh and grow fat,
Pay a dollar for that."

ANOTHER BOOK OF RARE HUMOR.

THE PUDDLEFORD PAPERS;

Or, Humors of the West.
BY H. H. RILEY.
With Four Illustrations. 12mo. Price $1.
IT HAS TOUCHED THE "RISIBLES" OF THE CRITICS!
HEAR THEM:

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

Puddleford is "away out West," where prairie winds and prairie wolves howl together, and where man, growing on a soil six feet deep with fatness, grows up like the monster vegetables he plants, into the wildest luxuriance and originality of mind, custom and conduct. Riley is the literary Cruikshank of Puddleford—the Hogarth of the West; his humor as deep and as fat as the soil aforesaid, and his whole book a Western growth of fertile comicalities, a hundred to the chapter.

From the Boston Daily Bee.

The fun is Western—that is, hearty, broad, gushing and plump. The reader is introduced to all sorts of Western life, and where there is "going on" the author is sure to serve it up capitally. Whoever fails to have his risibles "shaken" after he has "taken" this book in hand and devoured its contents, must be more or less than human. There are several side-splitting illustrations. It is the book to get if one wishes to roll in a fat laugh.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

In glancing through these humorous papers, descriptive of village life in the far West, we are frequently reminded of "Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians"—Mr. Ri*ley's pictures of Western manners being quite as comic as* Poole's satirical sketches of provincial life in England. Puddleford must, in fact, henceforth be considered the *Little Pedlington of America. If any one can read this* narrative of a year's residence there without laughing heartily, his risibility must be very difficult to excite. Amid all the fun of the book, however, there is a vein of social philosophy which will make the reader think as well as laugh.

From the Lawrence Sentinel.

It is in a new vein, which is capitally worked; the broad *field of Western frontier life. Running through the whole* is an ardent love of nature and some glorious pictures of Autumn and Spring scenery in such localities. The lawsuit, the courtship of Aunt Graves, the Puddleford Bank, the Fev'Nag, the Abolition meeting, the Militia, the Caravan, as specimens of the humorous, and the Indian Summer, the adjacent wilderness, and the sugar days of the more descriptive and philosophical, are very fine. Take it altogether, it is a most agreeable volume. Its scenes will long linger in memory as pegs to hang laughs on.

From the Philadelphia Daily Ledger.

It is so seldom that a good thing of this sort comes on the market, we are more disposed that all our friends should know of the fact of the issuing of this.

From the New-York Evening Mirror.

It cannot be read without giving the cobwebs of the brain a most effectual shaking. Mr. Riley is a keen satirist, and the village of Puddleford afforded a wide range and ample material for the exercise of his peculiar gift. *His ludicrous sketches are wrought with a good degree of* wholesome thought, and enlivened with well-executed original illustrations, making a handsome volume of 350 pages. *All who love fun for its own sake, and a hearty* laugh for its genial effect upon body and soul, heart and head, will buy and read the "Puddleford Papers."

From the Rochester Democrat.

Each character is an original, quaint, and not in the *least tame. They are people who have "come up" like* wild burdock [and] elbowed their way to the distinction which this author has conferred upon them. Squire Longbow is a type of a class of home-made justices of the peace, such as we read of. Ike Turtle is a lawyer of the most natural growth, and those who have never known "Jim Buzzard, who wouldn't allow the doctors to get any of their stuff down his throat, and if he couldn't stand it as long as the agur, would give in," should at once be introduced to that stubborn personage. Sonora Brown, Aunt Graves, and the citizenesses of Puddleford sat for their pictures to this artist, and he has drawn them to the life.

DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

And for sale by Booksellers generally.

"IT HAS NO EQUAL."

A Companion and Hand-Book for Professional and Business Men.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC

AND REPOSITORY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, For the year 1857. 1 vol. 12mo. About 400 pages. Price $1, in paper; $1 25, bound.

The American Almanac is too well known to require *more than a simple announcement, having been regularly* published for 28 years, and having become, on account of the extent and reliability of its information, an indispens*able companion to scholars, and men of every profession* and business. No library is now complete without it.

From the National Intelligencer.

It surpasses, in comprehensiveness and value, any similar compend in the world.

From the Pittsburg Journal.

One of the most useful and valuable publications of the country and the age.

From the Troy Whig.

Every page is worth the price of the work. As a general reference-book it has no equal.

From the Atlas.

Of its value as a work of reference in statistical, geographical, astronomical, and other matters of like moment, to the student and man of letters, too much can hardly be said. It is a publication of indispensable necessity to every office and counting-room; and no one can well do without its various and valuable tables.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of advertised price.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., No. 111 Washington-st., Boston.

7,000!

IS A LARGE NUMBER TO INCREASE
on the edition of
ANY PAPER
IN FOUR WEEKS,
BUT
Mrs. L. S. Goodwin's great story
OF
THE GOLD-DIGGERS,
IN
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,
Has run up the circulation of this favorite weekly paper in twenty-eight days,
SEVEN THOUSAND COPIES!
For sale everywhere at Four Cents per copy.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news dépôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.

GO AND SEE!

Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor. Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 439 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of binding. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.

EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 439 Broadway, New-York.

6¼ CENTS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER, No. 59, ready this morning at all news dépôts, containing the ROMANCE OF A GODSON TO THE CARDINAL, complete. Also numerous splendid engravings, interesting tales, wit, humor, chess and news.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT!

The Independent is a weekly religious journal, of the largest size—conducted by a corps of Editors well-known as scholars, orators and authors—and regularly contributed to by many of the best writers in this country and in Europe.

It presents from week to week—on a large double sheet, clearly printed on handsome paper—a rich variety of general reading, embracing *all the departments* which usually find a place in American newspapers; and in addition to which, its interest and value are enhanced by several important features peculiar to its own columns.

The great success of *The Independent*, unprecedented in the history of religious newspapers, furnishes sufficient evidence of the ability, judgment and taste—the three great requisites of newspaper management—with which it has been conducted from the outset.

In entering upon a new year, and a new volume, the same character and course which have already served to *render The Independent so popular, will be maintained;* while several important alterations and improvements have been incorporated in the plan of the paper, which will *serve to increase its interest to the general reader by add*ing to the variety of its contents, and by securing for every column of *The Independent* an article on a subject of interest, by a practiced pen, from a thoughtful mind. Among the new features for the present year are the following:

A Digest or Résumé of the Periodical Literature of Europe, especially in the departments of Theology, Sacred Philology, and Philosophy.

A department of *Practical Horticulture*, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all lovers of Flowers.

A department of *Art*, under the direction of a gentleman well schooled in art, and whom the leading artists of this City recognize as a competent and candid critic.

Great improvements have been made in the department of *Religious Intelligence*; so that it will comprise a more complete and comprehensive summary of the events of interest and importance occurring in all religious denominations than is to be found in *any other newspaper in this country*. This feature of *The Independent* is of special value to clergymen and all others who desire a weekly history of the American Churches.

Increased attention will also be given to the well-known department of *Commercial and Financial*. It will comprise, in addition to other matters of commercial interest and importance, a weekly list of *Failures and Assignments*, which will be found to be of value to every merchant in this country.

But the great and leading aim of the editors and proprietors of *The Independent* is to make a RELIGIOUS JOURNAL, in which all these departments shall be subordinate to the one great end of religious instruction, the propagation of the principles of the Gospel, and their application to the practical duties of common life, as well as to the great public questions of the age.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following will serve to indicate the variety, though not the extent, of the rich table of contents for the present week:

"*Young Conservatism.*"—A pungent article from the pen of Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in reference to the Anti Slavery resolutions recently introduced into the Young Men's Christian Associations of Brooklyn and New-York.

"*David's Imprecations.*"—By Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*Letter from Washington.*"—By our correspondent, "PUTNAM."

"*Letter from Boston.*"—By our regular correspondent, "TRI-MOUNTAIN."

"*Letter from England.*"—An elaborate review of the Presidential Election, by our English Correspondent.

"*Constitution of the Swedish Church.*"

"The Southern Alarm."

EDITORIALS:

"John Harris and Hugh Miller."
"How to Perpetuate Wealth and its Influence."
"Nathan Dane."
"Abelard and Aelred, Medieval Preachers."
"Polemics," &c., &c.

"*The Evening Angel.*"—An original Poem, by DEAN.

"*Emerson's English Traits.*"—An elaborate review of Mr. EMERSON's latest work.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

TERMS—By mail, $2 a year, in advance.
SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.
SINGLE COPIES, 6¼ cents.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher,
Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

NOW READY:

WELLS' NEW CHART GALLERY OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Containing elegant life-like Engravings of all the Presidents, from Washington to Buchanan, and also embracing a complete Chronological Compendium of Important Events in American History, from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. This is the most magnificent Chart of the Presidents ever published, and is furnished at the low price of 25 cents, sent post-paid.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States, to sell this and other popular Charts, Maps, Books, &c. Address J. G. WELLS, Publisher's Agent, No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 109 Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of merchants, manufacturers and business men generally to their large and extensive assortment of Account Books, all of their own manufacture, for the City trade—Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Receipt Books, Cash, Time, Note, Bill and Memorandum Books, Diaries for 1857, all sizes; Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern. All warranted as good as any made down town, and sold at lowest up-town prices.

RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY,
At the old stand, No. 76 Bowery.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BALLS.

THE BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1857.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be obtained of the Members or at the principal Hotels and Music stores.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, in aid of the Widows and Orphans, will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857. Tickets may be had by applying to the Managers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second term of the season will commence WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.,—pupils can commence at any time; on Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoon, for young ladies and gentlemen. Circulars, containing terms, &c., obtained as above.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE PERSON WHO TOOK FROM THE Academy of Music on Thursday night, Jan. 15, a black pilot-cloth overcoat, of large size, sleeves lined with bright red silk, having in the pocket on left side a night key and a handkerchief marked with the initials H. W. F., will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Bank of the Republic.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE Academy of Music, a blue, beaver sack OVERCOAT, lined with light cassimere. A liberal reward and the thanks of the owner will be given for its return. Apply to SALTUS & CO., No. 7 Beaver-st.

LOST—A SABLE VICTORINE, ON THURSDAY evening, in going from Hoyt through Dean and Smith sts. to Degraw. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 51 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—JANUARY, 1857.—Stern Winter being again upon us, the benevolent public will, doubtless, feel a deep interest in knowing the extent of the indigence in this great City and what is being done for its relief. This organization, which covers with its 381 visitors the entire City and Island, furnishes, within the sphere of its action, reliable information on these subjects. The following is a summary statement of its aid for the preceding month:

Number of families relieved........................ 2,808
Number of persons relieved........................ 10,047
Number of visits........................ 4,007

Since the 1st of January, the applications for aid have more than doubled, while the receipts have materially diminished. The appropriations for the present month were $6,250, which have so nearly exhausted the treasury that the Association will be obliged to contract its relief, unless enlarged contributions immediately come in.

The usual decrease of employment at this season, and increased expenses of the poor for food, fuel and clothing, have brought multitudes to pinching want who at other times are self-supporting. Among the needy are very many widows with helpless families; many sick persons; mechanics who, by unavoidable causes, are brought to poverty; and others whose scanty Winter resources are exhausted. And as the season advances the number of such will increase in fearful ratio until the return of Spring employment.

On this brief statement of facts the Association rests its appeal for enlarged liberality, believing that those more favored by Providence will not withhold from the unfortunate poor the means for the discriminating relief which this system secures.

Supplies of clothing, new or second-hand, or materials for clothing, including bedding, shoes, &c., are much needed. They may be sent to the office, No. 39 Bible-House, or on notice will be called for in any part of the City.

Cash contributions may be made to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; to the undersigned, No. 39 Bible-House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1857.

HOWE'S BAKERY, NO. 423 BROADWAY, corner Howard-st., only.—My entire interest, of every kind, connected with the business of baking at No. 140 Broadway, ceased on the 2d day of January instant. All my operations and business connected with the baking business are now carried on at No. 423 Broadway only.

BENJ. F. HOWE.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

WET SILKS, WET SILKS.
WET DAMASKS, WET NAPKINS.
WET LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS.
WET TOWELS AND TOWELING.
WET LINEN SHEETING.
WET QUILTS AND TOILET COVERS.
WET BLANKETS, WET SHIRTINGS.
WET BANDS AND SKIRT COLLARS.

All of the above goods are warranted perfect, wet only, and will be sold at great bargains.

ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 288 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES.
Of extra quality,
at 5s. per yard,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.

RICH LYONS VELVETS,
Of all widths,
Reduced 40 per cent,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE.

RICH BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,
Reduced 40 per cent.,
To close the stock.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

at
NO. 277 HUDSON-ST.,
Under the Union Hotel.
LYONS & JONES

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public that the balance of their stock at No. 277 Hudson-st. has been marked down, in order to effect its immediate sale, previous to their closing that establishment and the concentration of their business at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

In addition to some
GREAT BARGAINS
In FRENCH MERINOES, DRESS SILKS, DELAINES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
And every description of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
There will be found some unusually Cheap Goods in
CRAPE SHAWLS.
Also Bareges at 1s. and 1s. 6d., and a lot of excellent Kid Gloves at 50 cents a pair.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS

TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.)
WILL SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

At prices much below their present value. Consisting of *blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached* and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.

As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.

Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN.
No. 361 Broadway.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS—Lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. An excellent remedy for chapped hands, saltrheum, &c.; bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. The Ladies' Glove will be found very useful in housework. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE,
in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS AT COST.

At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.
and No. 35 Maiden-lane.
Fur Mantillas and Cuffs, $20.
Fur Capes and Cuffs, $8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NORTH-OF-Ireland Protestant woman, to do the housework of a family; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; is neat, willing and obliging, and will be found a trustworthy, faithful woman; would do chamberwork; will take from $5 to $6 in a good home. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st., to-day and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as good plain cook, and is a good baker and a good washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st. for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO STEADY RESPECTABLE girls, situations, one as meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread, and is an excellent laundress, the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing and fluting; both are able to do their work well: have four years reference. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE; is a good plain sewer, and will do light chamberwork; *would like to travel with a family.* Apply at her present place, No. 1 Lamartine place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small family; looks more for a good *home than high* wages. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FEMALE, OF experience, a *situation as ladies' nurse, or the* care of an invalid; has the best recommendations; can be seen at No. 62 Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—By a dry goods jobbing house, a man to act as cashier, and to assist in collections. He must be a man of experience, integrity and ability, and a thorough accountant. To such a man an interest in the business might eventually be given. Address with reference, Box No. 3,831. Communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER FOR THE country. A single man preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply to READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

A LADY WANTED AS ASSISTANT TO A DENTIST.—Her duties would be to attend to females exclusively, and prepare casts for artificial teeth. Good wages, and no *trouble in learning. Give name and ad*dress, R. R. R., Times office.

COOK WANTED.—A SMART, TIDY, SOBER and civil-tongued Protestant woman is wanted, as *cook and laundress. Apply Saturday morning before 12* o'clock, at No. 61 London Terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Those accustomed to trimming men's straw hats can find steady employment and good wages at Newark, New-Jersey, with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME YEARS' experience in teaching in England, who is well acquainted with French and German, (the former having been acquired by twelve years' residence with a native,) wishes to obtain a daily engagement in New-York. City references. Address J. A., Box No. 3,730 New-York.

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, with croton water and pantries, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Apply No. 93 2d-av., below 8th-st. Terms reasonable.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE rooms, with breakfast and tea, by applying at No. 113 Forsyth-st. References required.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SWISS MEETING.—THE SWISS RESIDENTS of New-York and vicinity are particularly requested to attend a meeting on SATURDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Delmonico's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., for the purpose of considering the present position of the country. By order of the Provisory Committee.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR of East Chester will be at Keen's XIVth Ward hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 19th and 20th of January, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., to receive the taxes of Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Fleetwood and Wakefield. The collector of Mount Vernon School District will also be present to receive taxes.

F. SEDER, Collector of East Chester.

THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE, author of the "Rights of Man," will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1857. Tickets can be had of C. Standard, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., and of the Committee, J. Thompson, [illegible] White, and W. E. Ross, No. 75 White-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, IN THE healthy [illegible] miles from New-York, and [illegible] from the Depôt of the New-Jersey Railroad [illegible] six times daily for New-York. The farm contains [illegible] acres of land of the first quality, [illegible] grass or grain; [illegible] two acres of wood land. The land is well watered by a brook and springs. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and barn, [illegible] farm. Terms easy; $1,500 cash only desired—the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Address by letter or in person, R. DANIELS, No. 17 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE *OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.*—A valuable country seat, on the east bank of the Hudson River, within a quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt, and about an hour's time of this City. It comprises 25 acres of the best description of farming land in Westchester County, with extensive orchards of finest quality of apple, pear, &c., &c. On the premises is a first-class two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, brick basement, and stone foundations, 40 feet square, with piazzas on every side, nearly new, and contains all the modern improvements of a first-class City house. The view from the house and premises is unsurpassed by any on the river. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Brookside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 10 acres of land in high cultivation. The house is large, built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Outhouses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1856.

FINE FARM—NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. 135 acres suitable for all kinds of grain, &c.; 15 acres wood, Locust av. through the centre of 1,000 trees, well fruited, &c.; comfortable farm house with good outbuildings; fine shade trees about the house; land equal to any in that vicinity. If not sold by 1st March will be offered at auction. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 13TH-st., next to corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 feet deep. Brick buildings thereon, formerly occupied as bolt factory, and suitable for any manufacturing business. There is an engine with boilers ready set in the building, also for sale. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

$5,000 OR $10,000 OF CASH AND A fine farm of 180 acres in Westchester County, will be given for two or three good houses in town. On the farm are several dwelling houses, one of which is a large stone mansion. Also, a good water power; distance, one hour by railroad. Would be sold in two parcels.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 46 Grove-st., lot 22½ feet by 100, house 22½ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his *own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.*

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE *and lot No. 109 Madison-av., near 30th-st.; possession* on May 1. Inquire of JAMES DE GRAY & Co., No. 15 Warren-st.

IOWA LAND.—A FINE TRACT, EMBRACING several acres of woodland, in Southern Iowa, for sale or *to exchange. Apply to B. SHACKELTON, Broker, No.* 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN STAMFORD, Conn., 40 rods from the Railroad Depôt, and 1½ hours' ride from New-York; price $5,500.

House and lot on Golden Hill-st., in Bridgeport, Conn.; price, $6,500.

A plot of ground on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven, 320 feet front, embracing the only vacant lots on this avenue. Apply to ALBERT SEELY, Stamford; E. A. PARROTT, Bridgeport; JONATHAN MILLER, New-Haven, or CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACtive residences in Newark, N. J. It commands a view of the City of New-York, and at the same time is central to Newark, and convenient to the new Post-Office, two parks and two railroad dépôts. It has ample grounds, with trees, fruits and flowers in abundance. Terms favorable. Apply corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, to DUNN & THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, THE two lots, viz., No. 167 Chatham-st., and No. 2 James-st., with or without the old building thereon, together with the right of alley-way between, and privilege to build over and under said alley. Apply to H. A. SPAFORD, No. 11 Wall-st., or CHARLES CARTER, No. 5 William-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house, stone basement, No. 150 Joralemon-st., near the City Hall, and a few minutes' walk from the Wall-st. Ferry; if desired, the furniture *will be sold with it. Possession 1st of May. No incum*brance on the property. Apply to O. N. BOSTWICK, No. 34 Murray-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—AN ELEGANT ENGLISH gothic cottage and about one acre, within five minutes' walk of Clifton Landing. Grounds tastefully laid out and inclosed. Fruit and fine shade trees. Will exchange for good New-York property. Price $9,000. Lithographic view at our office.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$2,800—$3,000, $3,200, $3,500, $4,000 COTTAGES.—Also houses $4,000, $5,500, $6,500, $7,000, $8,500, $9,000, $9,500, $10,000 to $30,000, for sale or exchange. Also lots, farms and western lands cheap, suitable for all. Terms easy. Old Land Office, No. 375 9th-av. J. E. HATCH.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE WELL BUILT, first-class, brown stone house, No. 104 Lexington-av. near 28th-st. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, ON 34th-st. One handsome house on 38th-st. A number of houses for sale, at all prices. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 6th-av., and No. 13 Wall-st.

WANTED—ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS IN Brooklyn in exchange for good improved property; two good brick stores in Fulton-av., and a new brick dwelling-house in a good neighborhood, all occupied. Address Post-Office, Box No. 66, Brooklyn, or inquire at the corner of Nevins and Degraw sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE at the corner of Broome and Elm sts., near Broadway, the whole house having been put in good order and repair, and will accommodate about 100 persons. Rent *moderate. Also to let, half of the 3-story brick house, No.* 125 Hammond-st. Apply to L. SUYDAM, NO. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET—THE GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE now finishing in 18th-st., third house east of 9th-av. *This house is 20 by 40 feet, three-story and attic, high stoop* and high basement, and contains all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of April. Apply to B. C. WANDELL, No. 116 9th-av., or No. 16 State-st.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 116 9TH-av., between 18th and 19th sts. This store is well located *for a large retail business.* The dwelling is large and contains most of the modern improvements. Apply to B. C. WANDELL, on the premises, or No. 16 State-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NO. 441 BROADWAY.—Second floor to let for three months; rent low. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, of T. S. BERRY.

TO LET—THE BACK ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, one bedroom in the attic with other privileges of the house No. 50 Vandam-st. Rent $9 per *month. Inquire at No. 128 Canal-st., old number.*

TO LET—STORE NO. 58 MAIDEN-LANE, 125 *feet deep, with an L of 45 feet in rear. Apply to* BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.

TO LEASE FROM 1st MAY NEXT—THE 4-story store and dwelling No. 540 6th-av., southwest corner 32d-st., now occupied as a grocery. For particulars, apply at No. 55 West 28th-st., or to WM. H. RAYNOR, corner of 35th-st. and Broadway.

HOUSE AGENCY.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having had several years' experience in this City as house agent, wishes to increase his business. To parties having property (tenement or otherwise) for which they want a careful and reliable agent, will be given satisfaction. Property of all kinds let, and rents collected; prompt returns; satisfactory references. GEORGE S. HICKOK, House Agent, Office No. 193½ Allen-st.; 7 to 9 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house with modern conveniences, located between 22d and 45th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Address No. 1,280 Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished house in the country, in a pleasant and healthy location, and within one hour of the City. Apply to WM. OOTHOUT, Cliff, corner John-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—A HANDSOME room, 50 by 100 feet, with power, in a new brick factory, near this City, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 39 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at E. HIDDEN'S Foundry, corner avenue C and 12th-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 11½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article!! [illegible] purifies of the blood, and general tonic for the system. It stands unrivaled; acting significantly [illegible] stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the [illegible] [illegible] from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating [illegible] they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, [illegible] No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, the Ecole de [illegible] de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, [illegible]. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the [illegible] College of Vienna, and Royal College of [illegible] who may be personally consulted at his [illegible] Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway), New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till [illegible] [illegible] evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of [illegible] debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] [illegible] consequences arising from early abuse [illegible] physical impediments vanish like magic [illegible].

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for [illegible].

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great [illegible] remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury [illegible].

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with [illegible] Express, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger size, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 194 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway), New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and [illegible] requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp DR. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases; the infallible friend of the afflicted, it alone cures [illegible] removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old established office, No. 56 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, secondary symptoms, spermatorrhœa, *and Nervous Debility. Patients communicating from* a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5. *Prompt advice, all the requisite medi*cines, as well as a cure, guaranteed to those transmitting that amount. Office, No. 56 Canal-st.

DR. HAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and [illegible] *invigorant of the human system, is fast* [illegible] other remedies; in fact, where its virtues [illegible] known it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] [illegible] the nervous system and reproductive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane. DR. HAGNIN.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a diabolical conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; [illegible] [illegible] the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the deadly and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 536 Broadway, pupil of Dr. [illegible] and Mott of this City, and Ricord of Paris, who [illegible] first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the [illegible] may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases [illegible]

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 36 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till [illegible] o'clock [illegible] excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, [illegible], and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, dieting or [illegible] restrictions. By application in the recent stage of disease, a speedy cure is obtained. A new, strictly [illegible] treatment in old constitutional cases. All letters must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 350 Post-Office. [illegible] visited at their hotels [illegible].

Gravel, Piles, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Female Complaints, &c., successfully treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in *constant attendance, from 7 in the morning till* [illegible] at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 5 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. [illegible] separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious *malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained;* illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary disease. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 5 Walker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCtor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonaria; it never fails if used according to directions for bronchial affections of the throat. Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Depôt No. 446 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of weakness, impotency, *strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such* diseases at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, [illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des État Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN'S Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can [illegible] 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the teeth.

DR. R. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 297 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, and [illegible] faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; MRS. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. B. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

OLD DR. GRAHAM SAYS TO HIS YOUNG friends without beards, and to his old friends without hair, that they are asses not to use his Onguent, which will, as true as light, force the whiskers or moustache, or hair to grow, as if by magic, in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 599½ Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of this celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by G. E. MENDUM, No. 14 Wall-st. Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 14 Wall-st.

G. E. MENDUM.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON OR ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH for sale at manufacturers' prices by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, (late WM. H. CARY & CO.) No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] WILL SELL ON [illegible], JAN. 20, AT [illegible] the entire household furniture of the above [illegible] is in perfect order and of [illegible] which is an elegant rosewood [illegible] suites, rosewood parlor furniture [illegible] brocatel and velvet; two [illegible] mantel and pier mirrors, bronze [illegible] stationary, top, centre and pier tables, [illegible] carpets, five elegant chandeliers, two [illegible] and bookcases, costly China [illegible] with a variety of other elegant parlor [illegible] rosewood chamber furniture of every [illegible] superb mattresses and bedding. Dining [illegible] basement furniture, two superior extension tables, [illegible] solid silver ware, cut glass, rich China, &c. [illegible] a large quantity of mahogany and oak chamber and [illegible] furniture, comprising the largest and most elegant variety of superior household furniture and housefurnishing articles sold by auction this season. Catalogues on morning of sale, which will be positive without regard to weather.

W. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in lots, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the [illegible] Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—[illegible] FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on [illegible], Jan. [illegible], 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property: [illegible] The two-story brick house and [illegible] Monroe-st.; lot [illegible] feet front and rear, [illegible] on one side and [illegible] feet on the other. [illegible] the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. [illegible] Monroe-st.; lot [illegible] feet [illegible] inches by [illegible] feet. [illegible] Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of [illegible] feet [illegible] inches on the street, [illegible] feet, and 100 feet [illegible] inches in depth. [illegible] The two three-story brick houses [illegible] lots of ground Nos. 108 and 109 Madison-st.; lots each [illegible] by [illegible] in depth.

For maps, terms and further particulars, inquire of W. H. FURMAN, Executor, AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. [illegible] Water-st. or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Broad-st.

JOHN H. [illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JAN. 22, [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12½ o'clock, the following Stocks, by order of DAVID [illegible], administrator of the estate of THOMAS BLAKELY, deceased. Sale peremptory.

[illegible] shares Bank of Commerce.
[illegible] shares Continental Bank.
[illegible] shares Bank of the State of New-York.
[illegible] shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible] shares Michigan and Central Railroad.
117 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, with [illegible] dividend on, payable 5 per cent. in cash and [illegible] per cent. in stock on Feb. 15.
[illegible] shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad, certificate No. 2,178, dated March 30, 1852.

Purchasers can satisfy themselves that the stock is genuine by calling at the office of the Company, No. 3 [illegible].

Terms cash—[illegible] per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance before 12 o'clock the following day.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the [illegible] of January, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable houses and lots situated Nos. 113, [illegible] and 123 [illegible]-st., near 3d-av., 4 stories and basements. The buildings cover nearly the entire ground. These [illegible] are all connected together, are well located, and suited for any description of manufacturing purposes, or can be easily altered into dwellings. For further particulars and terms of property, apply on the premises or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

N. B.—Steam engine and boiler, and other machinery on the premises, will be sold at private sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN [illegible]-STREET, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at [illegible] the desirable house and lot known as No. 208 [illegible]-st., near Eldridge-st. The house is a two-story and attic brick dwelling; will rent for about $600 per annum; contains Croton water. Size of lot 21:10½x87:6. Half of the purchase-money can remain for a term of years. For maps, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

B. SHERMAN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JAN. 19, AT [illegible] o'clock, all the excellent household furniture contained in house No. 130 West 26th-st., comprising rosewood piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, en suite, feather beds and bedding, [illegible], oak extension table, bureaus, toilet sets, carpets of [illegible] rooms, mantel ornaments, clocks, mirrors, &c. Also, China crockery, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive and deposits required.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—SALE OF NEW and second-hand furniture, silver-plated ware, French China ware, vases, clocks, &c.—GEORGE NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of superior household furniture, rich silver plate and China ware, clocks, paintings, &c.; at 12 o'clock rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, City made.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN [illegible] VALLEY, LUZERNE COUNTY, [illegible]—The North Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell on [illegible], Jan. [illegible], 1857, at public auction on the [illegible] the following [illegible], without reserve or limitation, [illegible] of unimproved Coal Land. Said lands are [illegible] miles North of Wilkes-Barre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain together about [illegible] acres, as follows: [illegible] Tract (No. 1) [illegible] acres, [illegible] Tract (No. 2) [illegible] acres, [illegible] [illegible]. These Tracts are [illegible] by the North Branch Canal, [illegible] New-York State line, by the Plank Road from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, and by the route of a contemplated Railroad from [illegible] to Pittston, connecting at that point with the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. Coal is opened and being mined on all sides of them, and [illegible] purposes they are unsurpassed. Sale to commence on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M. Jan. [illegible], 1857. For further particulars, address JOHN B. TAYLOR, No. 3 South Water-st., Philadelphia, or STANLEY WOODWARD, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Dec. 17, 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three silver [illegible] received, making five first prize medals within the last [illegible] months. No. [illegible] Walker-st.

T. S. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR [illegible], repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, &c. No. 385 Broadway. A [illegible], [illegible] rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for [illegible], warranted, [illegible] rosewood, [illegible] 7-octave Piano, for [illegible].

PIANOS.—REMOVAL.—T. S. BERRY, BEING about to remove to the marble building corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, will dispose of his present large stock of new and second-hand pianos and melodeons at great bargains. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS VERY LOW. The subscriber, for the last eighteen years in business [illegible] Wall-st., is selling all descriptions of fine Gold, Diamond, and all other kinds of Jewelry, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Ladies' beautiful Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Paste Brooches, Ear-rings, Pins and Bracelets, in boxes, each	$20 00 to $100 00	
Ladies' Pins, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl and Carbuncle	2 50 to	30 00 each
Ladies' Ear-rings, Gold, Cameo, Mosaic, Pearl, Carbuncle, &c.	2 50 to	25 00 a pr.
Gold Guard Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Fob Chains and Vest Chains	9 00 to	85 00 each
Pure Gold Wedding Rings	2 50 to	9 00 each
Ladies' Gold Bracelets	7 00 to	80 00 each
Plain and Chased Gold Rings	[illegible] to	8 00 each
Gentlemen's Seal Rings	5 00 to	20 00 each
Garnet, Opal, Pearl and other Stone Rings	2 00 to	36 00 each
Fine Gold Thimbles	2 50 to	9 00 each
Gold Guard Keys, Fob Keys and Seals	1 50 to	25 00 each
Gold Pens and Pencils	2 00 to	15 00 each
Gold Pencils	1 50 to	7 00 each
Ladies' Porte-monnaies	1 50 to	15 00 each
Gold Crosses and Necklaces	2 00 to	17 00 each
Gold and Stone Sleeve-buttons and Studs	2 00 to	18 00 a set
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses	1 75 to	10 00
Diamond Ear-Rings, Pins, Finger-Rings and Crosses	9 00 to	500 00
Gold Armlets, Pearl Pins and Silver Thimbles	[illegible] to	140 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, up stairs.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMONDS and fine GOLD JEWELRY.

GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at	$[illegible] to	$[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES from	[illegible] to	[illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	[illegible] to	[illegible]
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to	300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	[illegible] to	[illegible]
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS	[illegible] to	[illegible]

All articles warranted. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, No. [illegible] Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S [illegible] SALERATUS. [illegible] for making biscuit and cake [illegible], it excels the best table soda. Sold at all the grocers in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound [illegible], with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, [illegible] Manufacturing Depot, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We draw sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, in [illegible]. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston collected by KIRKMAN & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st. References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDINGS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of the Charter of the Company:

Outstanding Premiums, Jan. 1, 1856		$105,[illegible]
Premiums received from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1856, inclusive		772,[illegible]
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$878,[illegible]

This Company has issued no Policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage. No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above	$[illegible]	
Less Return premiums	73,123 16	$656,846 00
Total amount of earned Premiums as above	$656,846 00	
Less amount marked off as earned and not entitled to Dividend	34,[illegible]	
Net amount of earned Premiums entitled to dividends	$[illegible]	
Paid for losses, including an estimate of claims ascertained, but not yet due, less savings, &c.	$[illegible]	
Re-Insurances	42,[illegible]	
Expenses and Commissions	36,[illegible]	
Bonus of 5 per cent. on subscription notes	18,500 00	$525,301 42
		$131,544 64
Add profits undivided Dec. 31, 1855		15,[illegible]
Net profits		$137,[illegible]

The assets of the Company on the 31st Dec. 1856, were as follows, viz:

Cash in Bank	$72,102 [illegible]
Special deposit of cash drawing interest	100,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	200,[illegible]
Subscription notes in advance of Premiums	325,343 47
Re-Insurance and sundry claims due the Company	35,[illegible] 40
Total assets	$734,[illegible] 48

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of 6 per cent. in cash, on the outstanding certificates of profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d day of February next.

Also, *Resolved*, that a dividend of 20 per cent. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 3d day of February next.

By order of the Board, BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	W. M. Bliss,	Alfred Edwards,
Sheppard Gandy,	A. S. Barnes,	Fred. B. Betts,
C. E. Milnor,	J. E. Hanford,	Richard Patrick,
Edwin Thorne,	D. W. Mayer,	Arthur Leary,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	John B. Arthur,	William Leconey,
W. H. Mellen,	A. Wesson,	John J. Haines,
T. B. Merrick,	J. K. Myers,	Thomas Eakin,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	W. M. Richards,	Byron Sherman,
William Kent,	U. A. Murdock,	Moses A. Hoppock,
C. Hadden,	Edw. Lambert,	Sanford Cobb, Jr.,
L. P. Morton,	Robert Slimmon.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st. CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS. THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, BY ORDER OF ANY COURT IN THIS STATE, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. From individuals or corporations, for a period of six months, or to be paid on thirty days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or on shorter notice, 4 per cent.

TRUSTEES:

Joseph Lawrence,	Greene C. Bronson,	Watts Sherman,
Edwin D. Morgan,	Daniel S. Miller,	B. F. Wheelwright,
Erastus Corning,	Caleb O. Halsted,	Edmund Coffin,
James Suydam,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Thomas Slocomb,
Shepherd Knapp,	Peter Cooper,	Clinton Gilbert,
William Tucker,	Thomas Tileston,	Cornelius Smith,
Royal Phelps,	John J. Phelps,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
John J. Cisco,	Wilson G. Hunt,	E. H. Walworth,
Jacob Harsen,	D. H. Arnold,	Daniel D. Lord,
James E. Seymour,	Charles E. Bill,	

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 28, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 5d and 6th avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 8th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av. to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 23d and 24th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments, No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments. JANUARY 16, 1857.

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD SECURITIES.—The interest coupons on these securities, viz.: First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the M. P. R. R. Co.; Bonds of the county of Iowa, Wisconsin; Bonds of the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, issued to, and endorsed by, the M. P. R. R. Co., due to-day, will be paid on presentation at the office of H. E. BENNETT, Banker, No. 22 William-st. New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 6, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 16, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office No. 483 Broadway, corner Howard-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst. The poll will be opened at 1, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID CAMPHENE AND lamp store and sales route, West Broadway. Superior horse and wagon in splendid condition, clearing $2,500 yearly; sold together for $1,200, or $600 each. Also, splendid large boarding house, Bonds-st., Brooklyn; lease and furniture $1,300, full permanent boarders; good chance. Also, book-keeper's or salesman's situation in bank or jobbing house wanted. Apply No. 112 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $75,000.—To a person with the above amount this is an opportunity which seldom offers. The business (wholesale by the package only) has been long established and for the last four years has been about $500,000 per year and can be increased to any desired amount. Address C., this office, with real name.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. B. FLAGLER.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—For sale, 50-candle moulds, 4s and 6s, 15 and 16 oz., all in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, Nos. 101 and 103 Cherry-st.

A TEN YEARS' ESTABLISHED HARDWARE and Housefurnishing store for sale. Inquire in the store No. 386 Bowery, of J. S. JAMES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Jan. 15, 1857.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, AND ALL WHO TAKE CROTON WATER.—The waste of water is becoming more enormous than at any former period. Every individual is, in duty to the community, *bound to prevent every description of waste* in his own premises, because the Police cannot, from motives of delicacy, enter private houses, or stores, or offices, *to discover infringements of the laws.* It is a common practice to suffer the water to run days and nights to prevent it freezing in the pipes and faucets. This most enormous abuse must be entirely abandoned. In every case reported to the office, the penalty will be *inflicted, and, if it becomes necessary, the water will be* shut off without notice, and not restored during the freezing weather. The Police of the City are instructed to report all delinquents. To prevent freezing in the pipes and faucets draw sufficient for the day, then shut it off, and so every day draw as much as you want, and immediately shut it off, particularly at night. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK, President.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JOHN G. BERGH, Secretary.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company continues to issue policies on Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Applications received at the Branch Office, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upwards and less than five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and upwards, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, the 19th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank will be open for business at No. 130 Bowery, daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 o'clock on the evenings of Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, until 1st March next, after which time the Bank will be open, daily, as before, and on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday, instead of Thursday and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees, JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 BROADWAY, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Jan. 6, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY, PURsuant to the By-Laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st December last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 A. M.

Deposits made on or before 15th inst. will draw interest from the 1st instant.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—A semi annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this road was declared by the Board of Directors on the 3d day of January inst., payable on the 15th day of January inst. Stockholders having their stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York. Stockholders having their stock registered at Milwaukee will be paid at the office of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th of January, both days inclusive. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and Five (5) on larger sums, payable on Thursday, Jan. 22. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last 6 and 3 months, ending Dec., 1856, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. (4) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday (5th) of January next, at the Banking House No. 108 Broadway. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. until that date. By order of the Board. New-York, Dec. 20, 1856. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Dec. 23, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 3d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 6, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of fifteen per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL, GROVES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The affairs of the concern will be settled by either of the undersigned.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the undersigned have this day formed a special partnership, under the name or firm of GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing Business, which is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are GEORGE M. GROVES and WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP, who reside in the City of New-York; GEORGE H. TAYLOR, ABRAHAM F. HAZEN and JAMES W. WHITNEY, who reside in the city of Brooklyn; and the name of the special partner is WILLIAM H. HILL, who resides in the City of New-York. The said special partner, William H. Hill, has contributed ten thousand dollars to the common stock of said partnership. The said partnership is to commence this day, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1858. Given under our respective hands, this 31st day of December, 1856.

GEORGE M. GROVES,
WILLIAM B. NORTHRUP,
GEORGE H. TAYLOR,
ABRAHAM F. HAZEN,
JAMES W. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM H. HILL.

MR. WILLIAM H. DODGE RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued as *heretofore, by the remaining partners.* WOODWARD, MOUNT & Co. NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of JENKINS & BUTLER, *is this day dissolved by mutual consent.* Either partner will sign in liquidation.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1857. JAMES E. JENKINS, EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of *ENSIGN, JENKINS & CO.*, for the transaction of a general stock Commission business. Office No. 61 Beaver-st.

EDWARD H. ENSIGN,
JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1857. WILLIAM H. DODGE.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP *Mr. J. T. McGUIRE, of the City of New-York.* After this date the business will be conducted under the firm of RIDLEY & McGUIRE. EDWD. RIDLEY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. No. 311 Grand-st.

P. K. DEYO'S PROMPT AND RELIABLE ADVERTISING AGENCY. No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 348 BROADWAY. Refer to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co.

ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE NORTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE SOUTH. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE EAST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST. ADVERTISE WEST.

VISSCHER, OWEN & Co., GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS, Appleton's Building, No. 348, Broadway, New-York. Will advertise for merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, in any part of the United States or Canadas, at the lowest possible rates. Newspapers from every part of the United States and Canadas kept on file for the inspection of advertisers, and every information *as to the best places and papers cheerfully given.*

SPECIAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed the general Assignee of the firm of WOOD & OSBORN, Flour and Feed Dealers, of No. 204 Chambers-st., in this City. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to pay to me immediately the amounts they severally owe, and all persons having claims against said concern are requested to present the same at my office. AARON HARDMAN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.

BONNET COMB.—A NEW AND VERY DESIRable Patented (India) Rubber Comb, for the purpose of holding the bonnet in its place when on the head, which is much approved by the ladies, just received by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—Made for the first fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1856. Gross Premiums received for Marine risks $2,[illegible]

Prem'ms marked off and earned	$1,[illegible]	
Interest received in loans and investments	34,[illegible]	
	$1,[illegible]	
Less return Premiums	168,[illegible]	
Making net earnings of the Company		$1,[illegible] 44
Losses adjusted and paid, less salvages	$[illegible]	
Reinsurance, and discount on Premiums	[illegible]	
Expenses and commissions of all kinds	[illegible]	
July dividend of Interest paid Stockholders	27,504 98	$1,000,415 94
Net earnings on hand Dec. 31, 1856		$[illegible]

TO BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Retained to pay losses which may accrue from all disasters heard of to date	$270,000 00	
January dividend of interest to Stockholders, at [illegible] per cent.	17,500 00	$287,500 00
Leaving net profits applicable to dividends		$[illegible]

The same being 22 2-10 per cent. on the earned premiums marked off without loss, to be divided according to the provisions of the Charter. One quarter to the Stockholders, payable on and after Feb. 10; and three-quarters to the Policy-holders on and after April 1, proximo.

The Directors of the Company have resolved, on the foregoing result, to declare a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PROFITS, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. interest, payable in cash, to the Stockholders, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. IN SCRIP TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS on the amount of their Premiums, terminated without loss, payable at the periods above indicated.

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

City Bonds, Bonds and Mortgages, and Loans on demand, with interest due thereon	$[illegible] 50
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	1,[illegible] 05
Cash in Bank	101,[illegible] 64
Assets Dec. 31, 1856	$1,776,059 28

SUBSCRIPTION FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL:

First installment paid in Cash, 3d inst.	$138,875 00
Second installment payable the 20th inst. in Cash	361,125 00
Total assets	$2,276,059 28

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO., Jan. 14, 1857.

TRUSTEES:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,	N. CHANDLER,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
R. CALDWELL,	WM. G. LANE,
JOHN ALLEN,	ROBT. SPEDDING,
WM. H. GUION,	SAMUEL BATES,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
THOS. RICHARDSON,	WM. M. EVARTS,
JOHN H. ELLIOTT,	F. W. REIMER,
JOHN POTTS BROWN,	GEORGE BLISS,
JAMES W. PHILLIPS,	JAMES T. SOUTTER,
GEORGE BARNES,	G. G. SAMPSON,
A. LACHAISE,	JAMES M. BROWN,
CHARLES H. DABNEY,	JAMES BENKARD,
WM. LOESCHIGK,	FRED. C. GEBHARD,
P. P. RODOCANACHI,	SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
T. B. CURTIS,	GEO. W. HENNINGS,
E. L. TRENHOLM.	

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. FOX, 2d Vice-President.
THOS. B. CURTIS, Res. Vice-President, Boston.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK—On Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,943,596 92
Overdrafts		2,307 85
Due from Banks		123,999 42
Due from Directors of the Bank	$211,996 72	
Due from Brokers	30,000 00	
Real Estate		132,004 16
Specie		55,332 81
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Notes of City Banks		392,950 08
Stocks		173,481 57
Loss and Expense Account		34,320 71
Total		$6,868,983 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$145,900 00	
Less Notes on hand	7,672 00	138,228 00
Profits		169,295 55
Due to Banks		312,[illegible] 94
Due Depositors on demand		1,248,653 98
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		10 06
Total		$6,868,983 53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—REUBEN W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the Park Bank, a bank located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn and affirmed, each for himself saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1856, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed,) REUBEN W. HOWES, President. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Reuben W. Howes, and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 15th day of January, 1857. (Signed,) WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—CORner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution it was Resolved, That under the provisions of the By-Laws, an interest be, and hereby is, declared for the six months ending 31st December, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5, and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Sec'y.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.

All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. B. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. 101,'55-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All moneys deposited on or before THURSDAY, Jan. 15, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1. Bank open DAILY from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., (two doors from Chatham-st.,) open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., *and on Thursday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.* Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the *10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.* CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER A. TITUS, Pres.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

COAL.

TREVORTON COAL—A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.—This Coal is semi-anthracite, burns with a beautiful flame, *free from smoke, produces no clinker,* and much less ashes than other coal. It works on boilers as easy as a wood fire, and will endure as long as the hardest anthracite, and *is particularly adapted for all* family uses. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, or at the Yard, No. 309 Washington-st., between Le Roy and Clarkson sts.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

HEWITT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 20 Exchange-place.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Jan. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Jan. 31	1857	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Feb. 14	1857	Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, March [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, March [illegible]	1857
Saturday, April 11	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, April [illegible]	1857
Saturday, May 23	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, June 6	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York	Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York	Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York	Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston	Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Third Cabin	30

No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK.....Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage: First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, will depart with the U. S. mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The ATLANTIC will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail Jan. 31. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having accommodations unequaled for elegance or comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP EMEU, E. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $90, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EMEU.—CONsignees are informed that the EMEU will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, the 17th inst. All goods for which permits are not received, will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXPRESSES.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. G. BOMBALIER & CO. are prepared to forward packages and parcels of every description to Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, St. Jago de Cuba, &c., by the United States Mail steamers, on the 3d, 7th, 19th, and 27th of each month. All goods forwarded by this express are promptly delivered without extra charge. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents, No. 82 Broadway. Office in Havana, No. 8 Mercaderes-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 139 Nassau-st., room No. 3, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETONS' BUILDING, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Teachers seeking situations should apply at the Institute. Families and schools in need of teachers are invited to inspect the register and select one with the required qualifications. E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

$10. BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, guarantees by his new system of hand-writing to remove all stiffness and trembling from every hand, and to give a rapid business style to every student. Four $10 seats will be vacated on Monday. Apply this day or evening. Book-keeping as usual.

G. YALE, TEACHER OF NAVIGATION, *Surveying, Draughting, &c., has removed from No.* 1 Bowery to No. 136 Chatham-st. opposite James-st. Evening classes in preliminary studies. Liberal books *for sale, (up stairs.)*

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For *catalogues, address* C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE *new pupils daily this week for class or private instruc*tion in penmanship and book-keeping. Ladies' writing class at 11 o'clock A. M.; gentlemen day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th st., near Madison Park. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LEE & CO.'S WIRE WINDOW SHADES AND OFFICE SIGNS, No. 300 Bleecker-st. New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN. Offer at lowest market prices, REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON; Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c. &c. &c.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

[illegible]

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ABOUT fitting up new stores, are reminded that they can have their stores fitted with shades and curtains, in a workman-like manner, and at fair prices, by their old and tried friend, G. P. GEATACAP, who for thirty years had been engaged in the practical branches of the upholstery business down town; and now at No. 340 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts. Orders through the post attended to promptly.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. [illegible], [illegible] Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, [illegible] [illegible] Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. [illegible] Express at [illegible] [illegible] Through tickets sold [illegible] stations. [illegible] The above Trains run Daily. [illegible] These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, [illegible] at Binghamton with the Syracuse and [illegible] Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.—Three daily trains to Albany, [illegible]. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.: 8 o'clock A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains. 8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western train for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations. 4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at [illegible] P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

9:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White-st. Centre, Broome, or 26th st. and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAMEDAY.—Leave New-York by Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland [illegible], Burlington [illegible], Plattsburg [illegible], Rouse's Point [illegible] P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland [illegible] P. M., lodge; leave at [illegible] A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at [illegible] A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. [illegible], 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:[illegible] P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., [illegible] and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 29, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 5:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, [illegible] A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; For Peekskill, [illegible] P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, [illegible].—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at [illegible] and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 25 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave pier No. 13, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock, taking freight and passengers for all of the above places. She will arrive in Norfolk on Sunday evening, from whence passengers for the South can proceed by the great mail line, or they can go through to City Point, or Richmond, by the steamer. Passage—Fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. Apply on board, or to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 35 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. The Wednesday's ships of this line are withdrawn for the present.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN Francisco Steamship Line, via San Juan del Norte and Panama Railroad. Prices greatly reduced. Steerage passage $75. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, (1,800 tons burthen,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail for Aspinwall, via San Juan de Nicaragua, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. (Including Isthmus Transit.)

First Cabin.........$275 | Second Cabin.........$[illegible]
Steerage.........75 |

For freight or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against MARCUS A. FINCH, ARCHIBALD MILES, and MARY, his wife, HORATIO G. ONDERDONK, HERBERT T. MOORE, and JOHN E. PETERS, Jr. [illegible]—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant and each of them. To the defendant MARCUS A. FINCH, Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint filed in this action, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City Hall of the city of Brooklyn, Kings County, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 67 Chatham-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 30, 1856. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on the thirtieth day of October, 1856. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, [illegible]-law6w Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee. In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HURLBURT, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to MOSES TAGGART, Administrator, at his office in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated Sept. 20, 1856.

MOSES TAGGART, Administrator.
ADALINE M. HURLBURT, Administratrix.
[illegible]-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES [illegible] KAUTH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1856. [illegible]-law6m PETER KAUTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL W. SCUDDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of [illegible], No. 61 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of May next.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1856. CATHARINE H. SCUDDER, Administratrix. [illegible]-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT B. CAMPBELL, *late of the City of New-York,* [illegible], deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 168 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1857. CYNTHIA A. CAMPBELL, Administratrix. [illegible]-law6m

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

NEW-YORK CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.

Indignant Resolutions Expressive of the Feelings of the Club in Reference to the Defeat of Forney.

Discussion, Personalities, and Ultimate Action.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, which was heralded by strongly-worded paragraphs in the Daily News and Day Book of yesterday morning, was held, last night, in their rooms in the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets. Mr. [illegible] H. Cook, the President, occupied the chair. After the transaction of the customary routine business, Mr. W. J. Ross got up and submitted a series of resolutions relative to the defeat of Col. Forney as a candidate for the Senatorship of Pennsylvania, which were received with applause. He prefaced them with a brief speech, which was warmly received. The purport alike of the speech and resolutions was regret at the defeat of Forney, and sympathetic condolence with him on his lack of success.

Mr. Stephen H. Dillard seconded the motion for the adoption of Mr. Ross's resolutions, and addressed the Club in terms highly eulogistic of Mr. Forney, and equally denunciatory both of the "Democratic traitors" who had caused his defeat, and of the candidate whose success was secured by that defection, and whose election, he said, was the result of unmitigated corruption and fraud—such corruption and fraud as was illustrated in the success of Mr. Mathieson of Indiana, another politician of the same stamp, who, with his abolition pamphlets in one hand and his money in the other, had boasted during the campaign that he made as much money during the session of Congress as enabled him to carry on a wholesale system of corruption in the interval.

Mr. Chas. E. [illegible] in a short speech supported the resolutions.

Mr. Benedict questioned the propriety of adopting them at the present time, though he acknowledged the fact that they coincided with his personal preferences. At all events, he hoped that definite action on them would be postponed until the next meeting of the Club. He made an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Brackett opposed the amendment and urged the necessity for immediate action.

Mr. Glover hoped that when the question on the resolutions came up, it would be taken by yeas and nays.

His motion was seconded and carried.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the propriety of adopting the resolutions just proposed. The difference seemed to hinge on the question as to whether the expression of opinion on the part of the club should be one merely of personal sympathy with Mr. Forney, (which seemed to be the gist of the resolutions) or an expression *of the indignant disgust of* the Club, as an integral portion of the Democratic Party, at the traitorous defection of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who had voted with their party in caucus in favor of Mr. Forney.

Mr. Harrison, the Treasurer, expressed his disapproval of the conduct of some officious gentleman who had gone to the offices of the *Daily News* and *Day Book*, and procured the insertion in those papers of notices announcing (in one of them, at least) that Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. Geo. Taylor, &c., would be present at the meeting of last night, when, in point of fact, Gov. Seymour lived at Utica, Mr. Cochrane was not to be here at all, and no public meeting of the Committee had been advertised.

Mr. Brackett immediately took the hint to himself, declared that he had obtained notices of the meeting from the newspapers in question, that he had seen Ex-Governor Seymour, and he had promised he would be in attendance, that he had seen Hon. Geo. Taylor, of Brooklyn, and he had no doubt he would be present in a few minutes, and that if there was an "officious gentleman" present it was the gentleman in the corner, (meaning Mr. Harrison.)

Mr. Harrison thereupon rose to say something in self-defence, but was interrupted by

Mr. Brackett, who informed the gentleman that he was willing to adjourn the discussion from here to elsewhere, and that when he came here next time to call him (Mr. Harrison) to account for his financial management perhaps things would assume a different aspect.

Mr. Harrison asked if any gentleman had a copy of the Day Book with him, whereupon

Mr. Brackett said he had, and produced it.

Mr. Harrison then read the paragraph in question, and commented on it as absurd and unwarrantable.

Mr. Brackett got on *his feet, several other gentlemen* did the same thing, and each of them, simultaneously *with the rest, addressed* the Chair.

Mr. Harrison eventually succeeded in gaining a hearing, and resumed his remarks in disapproval of the action of any member of the Club going to newspaper offices and obtaining insertion for such paragraphs under such circumstances. This meeting, he said, was not designed to be a public one at all.

Mr. Brackett, in reply, observed that were it not for his notices as inserted in the newspapers, there would not have been many members present beside the President himself and his shivering Secretary. He asked no fear from this Club—[laughter]—and he sought no favor; but he would say, that while he regretted the remarks of the gentleman in the corner, he could say to him (Mr. Harrison) that he (Mr. H.) could not face him anywhere upon this question. If he (Mr. Brackett) found exclusiveness and a close corporation system prevail in an organization of this sort, could he be blamed for endeavoring to act straightly?

Mr. Harrison declared he could no longer sit still to be abused.

The President called the gentleman (Mr. Brackett) to order, and said the disputants had neither respected him nor themselves, thus far.

Mr. Harrison spoke against the resolutions, as being based on grounds personal to Mr. Forney, whose friends the gentleman (Mr. Brackett) assumed to have the entire management of in this City, though he (Mr. Harrison) felt warranted in saying there was not a man in the Club who would not indorse every word in those resolutions.

Mr. Benedict spoke to his amendment providing for a postponement of action on the matter till Monday night.

Mr. Glover moved the previous question, but the motion was not seconded.

Mr. Crane moved the reference of the resolutions to a committee, to report at once.

The motion was seconded, and on being put to the meeting was lost.

The previous question was again called for.

Mr. Ross got permission to explain. He disclaimed any intention of producing any dissension in the Club by the introduction of his resolutions, declared they were offered *bona fide*, and denied having any knowledge beforehand of the newspaper paragraphs referred to.

Mr. Harrison hoped the Club would unanimously vote down the motion to postpone.

Mr. John A. [illegible], the Secretary, proposed an additional resolution, condemnatory of the act of the "traitors" on party grounds.

Mr. Ross accepted it.

Mr. Crane was still of impression that the wiser plan was to refer the matter to a Committee.

His amendment was ultimately adopted.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the Committee be chosen by nomination.

Messrs. Ross, Crane, Churchill, Glover and Harrison were appointed pursuant to the last motion.

They retired to prepare their report, and were absent for about half an hour. On their return, Mr. [illegible] submitted the majority report, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

TO THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

Whereas, We have heard with the profoundest chagrin and regret that John W. Forney, that able, eloquent and indefatigable champion of Democracy, whose brilliant reputation is as wide as our national domain, has been defeated in his candidature for a seat in the Senate of the United States by what all honest men must deem a base and treacherous combination; therefore,

Resolved, That this Club recognizes as a vital principle of party organization, an incumbent duty on the part of all who compose it that all its nominations should be adhered to in good faith; and as an integral part of the great national association of Democrats, the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New-York most heartily condemn the acts of Messrs. Lebo and Wagenseller, in that having been elected by Democratic constituencies, and having participated in the caucus of the Democracy of the Pennsylvania Legislature, convened to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, basely betrayed the Democratic Party and its principles, and misrepresented its constituents by giving their votes for Simon Cameron, thus exhibiting an unjustifiable violation of party faith, which justly merits the execration of every honest and honorable man in the nation.

Resolved, That in the defeat of John W. Forney for United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania we experience the deepest regret. Knowing the arduous labor he has performed, the untiring efforts he put forth to secure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic Party in the late campaign, we feel that the nation loses the services of a long-tried, faithful and public servant, a statesman of accomplished worth, and a true friend of the Constitution. [Applause.]

Mr. Ross submitted a minority report of resolutions, the preamble to which was the same as that of the majority report, and the general tenor of which agreed with that of those originally submitted by him.

After some friendly discussion, the resolutions reported by the majority, as above, were adopted, and subsequently the adoption was made unanimous.

The Club then adjourned—it being nigh 11 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Gaboon mission, is now in this City. He is on a temporary visit to this country for the purpose of recruiting the health of himself and wife, and also with the hope of receiving pecuniary aid for his mission. He will speak on Sabbath evening at Dr. Smith's Church, on Second avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. He is one of the oldest of the missionaries in the employ of the American Board.

☞ The Sabbath School Teacher's State Convention is to be held at Albany on the 20th and 21st instant, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hudson-street. The Local Committee will be in attendance at the church on Tuesday, 20th, at 9 o'clock A. M. for the reception of delegates and assigning them places of entertainment.

Uniform Time.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Arts and Sciences, of the Board of Councilmen, proceeded to Centre-street to examine the new telegraph destined to communicate uniform time to the clocks at the police stations and other places in this City.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAM-TUG.

Moses Whitfield, a fireman employed on the steam-tug *Satellite*, was instantly and accidentally killed, about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, on board that vessel, which was at the time lying in the stream, near the Battery. The deceased was getting up the air-pump bucket, when a large cake of ice struck the paddle-wheel, and started the machinery, when the reservoir struck and killed him instantly. Verdict accordingly.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when the above facts appeared. Deceased was a native of the United States, and 37 years of age.

FATAL RESULT.

Joseph Cowley, the fireman who was so badly injured on Saturday last, by getting entangled and crushed by the machinery of a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Gamble viewed the body. Verdict: "Death by fracture of the leg, and other injuries, accidentally received while engaged in oiling the machinery of a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, Jan. 9."

Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners held their regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday, at the Mayor's Office. As is usual of late, there was a very large attendance.

The examination of the charges preferred against Capt. Russell, of the Seventeenth Ward, was resumed, and again adjourned to Tuesday next.

The other cases were unimportant.

After a few of the recent Police appointees were sworn in, the Board adjourned.

Fatal Accident on board Steamtug Satellite.

Yesterday morning, while the steamtug *Satellite* was fastened in the ice in the North River, the *engine became heated*, and one of the firemen named Hans Whitford, attempted to raise up the floating valve of the air pump, in order to cool it; while in that position, the engine suddenly passed the centre, the cross head coming down with crushing weight upon the unfortunate man, killing him instantly.

Fires.

IN RIVINGTON-STREET.

About 8 Thursday evening a fire broke in the pork-packing establishment of Kellog, Leage & Co., No. 183 Rivington-street. It originated in one of the furnaces used for trying out fat. The building, which is owned by Luke Baker, was damaged to the extent of $200. About $150 worth of stock was destroyed.

☞ The annual parade of the New-York Martial Corps, under the command of Capt. G. B. Bruce, took place yesterday. In the evening they had a grand ball at the *Union Assembly Rooms*, in Grand-street.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.

Before the City Judge.

A youth, about 18 years of age, named Theodore Lewis, *alias* Clark, was placed at the bar, charged with *grand larceny. On Sept. 26, 1856, he stole from* the premises No. 731 Broadway, some dresses, valued at $150, belonging to Mr. Dieden. A lady named Wood, residing at No. 3 Twenty-ninth-street, ordered the dresses to be sent to her. The errand boy of Mr. Dieden's establishment accordingly took them, and was met by the prisoner, who said he was to receive the dresses, and that it was all right. The boy believed him, and gave him the parcel. He was subsequently arrested on the charge,—the boy casually meeting him in the street and recognizing him. The evidence against him, yesterday, was very plain. He was speedily convicted, and sentenced to four years and nine months in the State Prison.

The next case, terminating in the just acquittal of the defendant, occupied the Court a long time. An old man named McCormack was charged with purchasing stolen cloth from a thief named Wray, who was the chief witness against him. His own daughter and his son's wife were also witnesses, but their animosity to the old man was clearly shown. Their testimony likewise was so contradictory and improbable that the Judge charged the Jury that it could not be relied upon. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Court will sit to day for Jury trials—a very rare circumstance, but the crowded state of the Calendar requires that no time should be lost.

[Advertisement.]
WINTER REDUCTION.
In conformity with the plan we have formed, we now proceed to sell our large stock of stylish
WINTER CLOTHING,
At closing-out prices.
Our stock is still large and complete in most of the desirable styles of Winter wear, including all of our popular kinds of Beaver, Cloth and Esquimaux Raglans, black and colored Dress and Frock Coats, heavy and superior business Coats, all descriptions of heavy French, English and American Cassimere Pants, Velvet, Plush, Cassimere and Cashmere Vests, all kinds of Boys' Clothing, and a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, Under-Wear, Robes de Chambre, Shirts, Lap Robes, &c., &c.
This will afford an opportunity for all who are desirous of providing a supply of Clothing, either for this or the next Winter, to do so, at 20 per cent. less than the current prices. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

[Advertisement.]
It is not a Dye.—We subjoin a few names of those who recommend "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer:" President J. H. Eaton, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Rev. Wm. Cutter, New-York; Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord; Rev. J. P. Tustin, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. D. T. Wood, Middletown, N. Y.; Rev. J. McKee, New-York; Rev. A. Frink, Silver Creek, N. Y.; Rev. A. Blanchard, Meriden, N. H.; Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburg, N. Y.; *Christian Watchman and Reflector*, Boston; *Presbyterian Witness*, Knoxville, Tenn.; Detroit *Christian Herald*, New-York *Independent*, St. Louis *Presbyterian*, New-York *Evangelist*, New-Orleans *Christian Advocate*; *Christian Chronicle*, Philadelphia, &c. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-street, New-York; Retailed by Hegeman, Clark & Co.; Rushton, Delluc & Co.; Coddington, Olliffe, and all first-class dealers. Wholesale by all the largest drug houses in New-York and elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]
☞ Phrenology, theoretically and philosophically considered, but especially its application to home education, domestic government, self-culture, selection of pursuits, choice of apprentices, clerks, partners in business, or companions for life, will, as heretofore, be the leading features of the *American Phrenological Journal* for 1857.
To make men better, we must begin at the basis of their natures; hence, Physiology, or the laws of life and health, will be clearly and vigorously set forth, amply illustrated, and thus made interesting and profitable to all; our motto being "A sound mind in a healthy body." Published at $1 a year, by Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Reduction in Price of Winter Clothing.—We have marked down the prices of our stock of overcoats of every description, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c. &c.
Also, boys' overcoats, business coats, fancy cassimere pants, &c. Those in want of Winter Clothing will do well to give us a call, as the prices of the above are reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.
☞ No deviation from marked prices.
Alfred Munroe & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
S. Coates & Co., Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co., Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ White Teeth, Perfumed Breath and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers. What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when using the Balm of a Thousand Flowers as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth as white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate that their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed Fetridge & Co., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
Purdy's National Theatre.—A very amusing entertainment is to be given at this popular Theatre to-night, commencing with the laughable burlesque of "Pizarrobus or the Death of Rollabus," to be followed by the gorgeous pantomime of "Planche or the Lively Fairies" and concluding with the Drama of the "Orange Girl of Venice."

[Advertisement.]
Still Waters Run Deep.—Both this afternoon and this evening, the sterling English piece called "Still Waters Run Deep," will be repeated at Barnum's Museum. A better, more solid, or more suggestive piece, or one better worth remembering, could not be selected, and it is presented at Barnum's with signal ability.

[Advertisement.]
Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 85c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Pills.—Their searching and curative properties render them invaluable to those who suffer from liver and stomach complaints. Any case of dyspepsia will readily yield to their wonderful influence. Sold at the manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½ and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. Phinney's Family Pills.—These superior Pills have become a standard family medicine without puffing, but from one person telling another of their good qualities, thus making a substantial reputation from their own merits. For sale by Hegeman, Clark & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; Barnes & Park, No. 304 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co., No. 100 Fulton-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island Railroad Company.

This Company will apply to the present Legislature for authority to purchase additional lands required to secure the road from snows and to provide for a double track, and for authority to diminish the amount of stock. The snow of Wednesday was much more plenty on the East end than here. It bothered the trains somewhat. The farmers have turned out to dig out the track between Riverhead and Greenport.

Death from Exposure.

Officer Dunn, of the Ninth Ward Police, Brooklyn, *yesterday morning found the body of an Irish* woman on Grand-avenue, near the Long Island Railroad track, where she died from exposure. The name of deceased is not known.

Admissions to the Bar.

The following named gentlemen have recently been admitted to the Bar in Kings County: Edward W. Crittenden, Wm. W. Fowler, David B. Booth, Charles A. Kimball, David Brockway, U. Coleman Hunt, Charles J. Hunt, A. Van Linden, Franklin W. Labor, W. J. Sayres, Mark Uhil, Patrick J. Gallagher, James Wheeler.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 843 patients were treated at this Institution, viz.: surgical, 91; eye and ear, 39; head and digestive organs, 50; heart and lungs, 64; disease of the skin, 38; 106 were native, and 297 foreign born; 917 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Courts are engaged, yet, upon civil causes. None of the trials, thus far, have been of special public interest. The fact that a large proportion of the police force of Jersey City has been summoned before the Grand Jury, leads to the belief that a strong effort is being made to indict those who are selling liquor without a license.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

Hudson Lodge, No. 14, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Jersey City, held its fourteenth anniversary at Park Hall, last evening, at which an address was delivered by General E. R. V. Wright.

MARRIED.

McCunne—Thompson.—*In this City, on Thursday*, Jan. 15, by Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, Alonzo McCunne to Mary, daughter of Charles W. Thompson, both of Troy.

Hagan—Forhan.—In Brooklyn, on *Friday, Jan. 16*, by Rev. J. A. Schneller, Thomas H. Hagan to Catharine Theresa, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Forhan, of this City.

Stoutenburgh—Haight.—At Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., on fifth day, (Thursday,) Jan. 15, by Hon. Judge Robinson, James V. Stoutenburgh, of the City of New-York, to Sarah Y., daughter of Edmund Haight, of the former place.

DIED.

Arnold.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 16, Mrs. Mary Arnold, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Old Ladies' Home, No. 189 East 20th-st., this (Saturday) morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

Terry.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, of scarlet fever, Henry Barnard, son of Nathaniel M. and Catharine B. Terry, aged 3 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place at No. 174 Henry-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock M.

Clarke.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, Samuel, only child of John and Isabella Clarke, aged 11 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 189 West 27th-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bailey.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, Emily Keese Bailey, eldest daughter of Mrs. Robert McJimsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 163 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

Tostevin.—In Williamsburg, on Friday, Jan. 16, John Tostevin, late of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Davis, 118 South 2d-st.

☞ Iowa papers please copy.

Holden.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 16, Caleb B., infant son of David L. and Ann Maria Holden.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Livingston.—At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 15, Joseph Blackwell Livingston, aged 21 years, eldest son of Alfred S. Livingston.

Frisbee.—At West Morrisania, on Friday morning, Jan. 17, of croup, Jessie F., only daughter of Dubois B. and Hattie L. Frisbee, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Myron H. Finch, Esq., West Morrisania, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars to Melrose by Harlem Railroad; train leaves 26th-st. at 9 o'clock.

Peet.—At Patterson, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of Munson S. and the late Alexa K. Peet, of this City.

Davenport.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on Monday, Dec. 29, Kate Goodsell, aged 5 months and 17 days, infant daughter of James and Eliza Davenport, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 16.

$1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	350	Erie Railroad	62¾
2,000	do......b3	102¼	100	do......b7	62¾
500	Indiana St. 2½s..	54	100	do......b3	62¾
4,000	Virginia 6s....b3	90	200	do......b60	63½
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84½	100	do......s3	62¾
5,000	do......s60	84	50	do......b10	62¾
2,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s.	86½	100	do......s30	62¾
3,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R.7s.	99¼	460	do......	62¾
1,000	do......	100	300	Chi. & R. I. R. R...	96½
1,000	Erie RR. Bds. '75	95	5	do......	96½
1,000	E.R.3d mtg.bs.'83	93	55	Gal. & Chic. R. R..	121¾
2,000	Har. Rd. 2d M..	76	7	do......	121½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	97	100	Mich. Cen. R.R..s60	93¼
2,000	do......	97½	38	do......	93½
10,000	do......s60	97¼	100	do......	94
5,000	L. E. & 1st M. Bs.	71	100	do......b60	95
15	Bank of America...	115	250	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	87¾
160	Bank of Commerce.	108½	100	do......b3	88
33	Bank of Com'ce Sc.	109¼	100	do......b30	88¼
20	Import's & Trade. B.	100	100	do......b30	88¼
18	Park Bank......	98	100	do......	87½
50	National Bk. Scrip.	107½	100	do......b3	87½
54	Mechanics Bank...	113	150	do......	87½
250	Cumb. Coal Co.....	18¼	200	Ill. C. R.R..b3aft opg	127¾
100	do......s60	18¼	500	do......b15	127¾
25	do......	17⅞	25	do......opg	127¾
100	do......b3	18¼	60	do......opg	127⅞
200	do......b60	18½	100	do......b60	128
50	Canton Company..	23½	100	Clev. & Tol. Rail..	76½
65	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	93	10	Milw. & Miss. Rail.	76¾
100	do......b7	93	5	La Crosse & Milw.R.	73¼
100	do......b60	93¼	37	do......	73
12	do......	93½	50	do......b7	73
250	Reading Railroad.c	81½	100	do......	71¾
200	do......s60	81¼	100	do......b60	73¼
350	do......s60	81¼	100	Morris & Essex R...	80
100	do......b60	82	50	Ward Coal & Iron Co.	82
100	do......b30	81½	61	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	92¼
50	Panama Railroad...	92			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Virginia 6s......	90	50	Hud. Riv. RR......	33½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.s60	97¼	30	do......	33¾
3,000	do......b60	98	100	Reading RR.....s60	81½
2,000	Ill. Fd. Bs. w. p.	92	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R...	76¾
14	Ill. Cent. Rights.	130	12	Mic.So. & N.I.R.s60	87¼
300	Cumb. Coal Co.....	18¼	100	do......s30	87¼
100	do......s60	18¼	5	Gal. & Chi. RR...	122
25	Ohio L. & Trust Co..	92½	100	do......s60	122
300	Ward Coal & In. Co.	82½	50	do......s60	122
300	N. Y. Cent. RR.b60	93¼	50	do......b3	122¼
300	do......s60	93	50	do......b60	123
100	do......	93	112	Chi. & Rk. Is. R...	96½
50	do......s60	93	100	do......	96½
300	Erie Railroad....b60	63¼	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.....	127¾
200	do......b3	62½	5	La. Cr. & Mil. RR..	71½
300	do......b60	62½	25	do......b3	71½
100	do......	62½			

Friday, Jan. 16—P. M.

There was a strong market for Stocks at the closing session of the Brokers this afternoon, and an advance in prices on several of the prominent Railroads. Galena went to 123, buyer 60 days; Illinois Central Bonds 98, buyer 60—and 97¾, seller 60 days; New-York Central Shares 93, and the Seven ₩ cents. to par; Reading, 81½@¾; New-York and Erie, 63¼; and the remainder of the list quite firm, without anything like a rapid speculation on the Street. The Brokers appear to be doing a steadier and more satisfactory business at the Stock Exchange than usual at this season of the year.

There is more decided ease to-day in the supply of Money offering among and to the Brokers than at any time since the New-Year. And although there is a fair activity in Stocks, and a considerable portion of the business on speculation for a rise, thus involving the necessity of carrying the purchases 30@60 days, the Street demand for means has suddenly fallen behind the supply. The effect of this, it is probable, will be felt in a few days with the Discount Brokers, who have not yet been able to place paper at lower rates than at the close of December.

The business doing in Exchange to-day is at rates a fraction lower than for Wednesday's packet. The correspondent of the Rothschilds is drawing at 108¾ on London, and 5 francs 22½ centimes to the dollar on Paris, with a brokerage off for ready money; equivalent to 108⅝ net for Sterling, and 5.23¾ for francs. The operation is probably to cover the drafts of the San Francisco Agency, whence Gold is shipped direct to London. While this is going on, the correspondent here, creating the capital for the purpose by bills at 60 days' sight, is also shipping Gold to the extent of a million of dollars a month, irrespective of the *fluctuations in Exchange. Of course, the fact elicits* frequent comment in banking and mercantile circles, but the established credit of the Rothschilds enables their correspondent to do what would be extremely damaging, if not ruinous, to the standing of any ordinary house. As the country is now abundantly able to spare the Gold, and it cannot go forward even in advance of the current of Exchange without some equivalent, there is no particular complaint made of the operation.

We are requested to state that the Coupons of the New-Haven and New-London Road are being paid at the office of the Company in New-Haven.

The January Coupons on the California *Debt, not yet presented, will be paid, as usual, by* Wells, Fargo & Co. In a letter from the Governor of the State, addressed to Messrs. Drexel & Co., under date of Dec. 19, he remarks of the July interest:

"I will likewise add that, from the ample precautions adopted by our State Treasurer, I presume no difficulty will be experienced in meeting the payment of the interest which matures the 1st of the ensuing month, (January;) *neither is it probable, notwithstanding the decision referred to, that any delay will occur in meeting the payment of interest on the 1st of next July, as the greater part of such interest money has already been paid into the State Treasury, and will be appropriated by the Treasurer to the specific purpose for which the collection was made.*"

The Governor also takes the strongest ground in favor of the immediate action of the Legislature, soon to assemble, and of the result of which he has no doubt, for having the constitutional irregularity in the issue of the Debt corrected by popular vote. There is, he says, among the mass of the people, with the press, and the members of the Legislature, but one sentiment.

NORTHERN CROSS ROAD, ILLINOIS—MONTHLY EARNINGS.

1856.	Passengers.	Freight.	Mails & Mis.	Total.
July.........	$10,678	$11,359	$1,634	$23,671
August........	10,665	25,037	1,052	36,755
September....	12,954	25,621	1,725	40,301
October.......	15,263	27,966	1,117	44,345
November.....	11,815	22,961	1,133	35,910
December....	*12,748*	*20,333*	*1,106*	*34,287*
Total.......	$74,125	$133,878	$7,219	$215,222
Expenses.......				*108,643*
Net Income for half year.......				$106,579

This is the first public return from the *Northern Cross Road, in Illinois, connecting the* Burlington and Chicago line with Quincy on the Mississippi River, opposite Hannibal, Mo. The result compares very favorably with the earlier traffic on the other links of the same great line. The Aurora branch, for example, earned in 58 miles the first six months, $109,621 in gross, against the above $215,222 on the Northern Cross. The Military Tract earned on 80 miles the first four months $55,901, against $145,074 the first four months on the Northern Cross. The extension of the line to the Missouri River by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company will add a large East and West traffic to the whole property.

Mr. Thompson reports an active demand from the West has caused Land Warrants to advance two cents ₩ acre. He now quotes as follows:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres............	$1 10	40 acres............	$1 15
80 acres............	92	80 acres............	96
120 acres............	89	120 acres............	93
160 acres............	93	160 acres............	96

The State Canal loan of $1,000,000, awarded at Albany, yesterday, at the average rate of $114 54, is the last of the Enlargement loans, and no further new Funded Debt of the State can now be created without an amendment of the Constitution. Loans in renewal of or to supply deficiencies in the payment of the principal or interest of the existing debt, may be made on the credit of the Sinking Fund.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was: Receipts, $448,529 67; payments, $415,219 98; balance, $11,811,169 04.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* presents the following aggregates of the Coal Trade of 1856, as compared with the previous year:

	1856.	1855.
Anthracite—Lehigh............	1,351,970	1,234,113
Schuylkill............	3,333,855	3,367,418
Lackawanna and Wyoming....	2,065,717	1,837,419
Total Anthracite............	6,751,542	6,438,945
Semi-Bituminous............	218,038	118,321
Bituminous—Cumberland....	719,211	664,994
Foreign Bituminous............	173,055	237,408
Total Penn., Md. & Foreign..	7,861,846	7,558,878

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,872,727, against $1,808,841 the week ending Jan. 19, 1856. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manuf. of Wool	1,160	$458,659	196	$65,077	126	$42,483
Manuf. of Cot'n.	3,067	664,442	1,579	252,851	761	159,507
Manuf. of Silk.	1,280	722,802	394	135,177	112	92,201
Manuf. of Flax.	990	207,620	400	90,574	262	230,159
Miscellaneous...	1,765	177,399	339	27,125	262	14,288
Total........	8,262	$2,300,923	2,760	$571,804	1,485	$547,741
		571,804				2,300,923
Total entered........		$2,872,727	Total marketed.			$2,848,664

BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY, 1857.

	Discount.	Deposit.	Specie.	Circula'n.
Bank Cape Fear...	$3,406,779	$268,777	$491,631	$1,565,094
Bank of the State...	2,056,751	479,263	301,035	1,033,623
Mer's Bk. Newbern	176,644	53,756	28,004	146,256
Bk. of Fayetteville	688,296	47,473	48,401	306,977
Com. Bk. Wilm'tn..	361,383	60,014	63,246	157,970
Bk. of Washington.	405,470	51,372	48,310	331,963
Farm's Bk. of N. C.	368,287	36,394	79,036	448,143
Bk. of Wadesboro'.	731,460	80,330	40,332	665,056
Bk. of Charlotte...	817,053	36,891	42,943	302,329
Bk. of Yanceyville.	346,024	56,412	37,780	310,691
Bk. of Clarendon...	455,377	34,689	44,086	256,171
Bk. of Wilmington.	335,489	61,955	60,187	454,169
Totals........	$6,650,973	$1,167,327	$1,271,083	$5,585,571

BANK OF MISSOURI—JANUARY, 1857.

Bills discounted......		$3,511,406 67
Exchange matured......		141,196 29
Exchange maturing......		1,299,656 65
Real estate......		96,254 94
Bills receivable......		61,441 85
Suspended debt......		79,088 50
Due from Banks......		75,991 95
Bank notes on hand......		196,210 00
Specie on hand......		1,245,184 81
Total......		$5,729,183 19
Capital stock owned by State.	$954,205 92	
Cap. st'k owned by individuals	261,200 00	
		1,215,405 92
Due depositors......		1,186,967 55
Dividends unpaid......		2,715 86
Interest and exchange......	$306,982 60	
Less expenses...... $30,068 45		
Less protest account. $2 05—30,170 50—		275,813 10
Contingent fund......		156,557 59
Due to banks......		111,964 37
Circulation......		2,780,660 00
Total......		$5,729,183 19

BANKS OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, JAN. 1857.

COIN.

	1856.	1856.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank..	$16,334 35	$16,879 20
Peninsular Bank..............	55,615 37	22,151 19
Michigan Insurance Bank......	67,084 46	47,538 86
Total..............	$138,983 87	$86,568 82

DISCOUNTS.

	1855.	1856.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	$246,120 95	$516,976 63
Peninsular Bank..............	605,498 86	722,868 87
Michigan Insurance Bank.....	676,650 71	651,217 94
Total..............	$1,528,408 52	$1,890,963 44

DEPOSITS.

	1855.	1856.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank	$49,351 33	$255,267 40
Peninsular Bank..............	578,693 66	561,788 87
Michigan Insurance Bank.....	735,014 50	526,498 65
Total..............	$1,363,059 49	$1,343,554 92

CIRCULATION.

	1855.	1856.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.	$59,367 00	$127,000 00
Peninsular Bank..............	229,283 00	254,983 00
Michigan Insurance Bank.....	231,995 00	265,204 00
Total..............	$519,895 00	$687,187 00

The Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous production is from the fields of Pennsylvania. The Bituminous from the Cumberland region, mainly in Maryland, though bordering on Virginia. The Western Bituminous is not included in the latter at all. It is a large trade of itself, at and below Pittsburg, on the Ohio River.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Friday—First Board.*—$500 Union Canal 6s, 62½; $4,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70½; $3,000 do., 2d mort., 63; $1,000 City 6s, 88½; $1,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 58½; 25 Vicksburg Railroad, 6; 30 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 42; 5 Union Canal Preferred, 18; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 70½; 13 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¼; 13 do., 46½; 1 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 64; 17 Life and Annuity, 14½; 281 Reading Railroad, 40½; 10 do., 41; 2 do., 40¾; 50 Long Island Railroad, 12¼; 6 Consol. Bank, 30½; 10 Mechanics' Bank, 29½; 6 Union Bank, Tenn., 93½; 100 Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116; Phila. 6s, 88¾@89; Phila. R. R., 88¾@89; Phil. 6s, new, 93¾@94; Penna. 5s, 82¾@83¼; Reading Railroad, 40¾@41; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 83@84; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '44, 87@88; Penn. Railroad, 46¼@46¾; Morris Canal, 15½@16; Schuylkill Navigation, 6s, '82, 67¼@68; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 16@17; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 25½@26; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 20@20½; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 70½@70¾; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 63½@63; Long Island, 12½@13¼; Vicksburg, 5¾@6¼; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 12½@12¾; New-Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 12@12¼.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.		
Sun rises...... 7 21	Sun sets...... 4 59	Moon rises. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook... 10 43	Gov. Island. 1 28	Hell Gate. 3 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ship Whirlwind, Glet, Melbourne, F. Burritt & Co.

Barks Genesee, Merryman, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Dagle, Baker, Buenos Ayres, Reynolds & Cushman.

Schooners H. P. Stoney, Lynch, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; J. W. Drisko, Cardenas, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Abeona, Leonard, St. Cruz, Ten., Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Arrived.

Ship Atlantic, Worth, New-Orleans Dec. 16, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Been 17 ds. N. of Hatteras; lost main and mizzen topsail yards; a number of the crew are badly frost-bitten; on the 29th ult., passed Cape Hatteras; 3d inst., lat. 39 20, lon. 74 30, took a heavy gale from N. W., lying under bare poles 36 hours; 8th inst., encountered another heavy gale from N. W., and was lying under bare poles for 38 hours, which drove the ship into lat. 36 and lon. 71, and split nearly a whole suit of sails; the wind continued N. W., and on the 11th again encountered a heavy gale which lasted 12 hours, since which time have had nothing but wind from N. W. to the 15th; 13th inst., lat. 36, lon. 71, saw schooner Denmark, of Bath, with lumber.

Ship Silas Greenman, Magna, New-Orleans Dec. 25, with mdse. to W. T. Frost. Experienced heavy weather; been 14 ds. N. of the Capes of the Delaware, during which time had heavy gales, and was blown off.

Bark White Cloud, Sanders, Rio Janeiro Nov. 14, with coffee to Napier, Johnston & Co.

Bark Lexington, Thatcher, Havana 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dollner & Potter. Has had very heavy gales during the passage; 12th inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 73 30, in 22 fathoms water, saw the masthead of what was supposed to be a schooner, sunk. Lies at Jersey City.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Geo. Bulkley. Has experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Tiberius, (of Belfast,) Bramhall, Cardenas 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Brown, Nassau, N. P., 17 ds., with coffee, &c., to Bacon, Sargent & Co. 9th, lat. 34 05, lon. 74 31, passed brig Granada, of Brookline, for Philadelphia. *Has had very heavy weather.*

Brig Beaver, (of Bangor,) Sanders, Long Island, Bahamas, 17 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. Isadora, Walling, from wreck of ship New-York, with mdse. to Bird & Neilson.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Bark Chilos, (Br.,) ——, Brigs Sutton, Joy, Havana; Wm. Moore, Eaton, Point a Petre.

Memoranda.

Capt. Sanders, of bark White Cloud, from Rio Janeiro, reports: Nov. 26, lat. 7 27 S., lon. 34 25, saw large Br. ship Arabia, with passengers; Dec. 12, lat. 20 23, lon. 35 30, was passed by bark Victory; did not learn where from or bound. Sld. in co. with barks Marian, for New-Orleans, and Swan, for New-York. Dec. 26, lat. 23, lon. 73 07, experienced violent gales up to 28th from N. W.; 29th, had good observation and found lat. 36 04, lon. 73. Jan. 1, heavy gales from N. and N. E., which the barometer did not apprise us of. 3d, at 5 P. M., lat. 36 56, lon. 72 40, Barnegat bearing N. W., distant 35 miles, a thick snow storm set in, with violent gales from N. E. and N. W., during which stove bulwarks, water casks, started cabin house, filling the cabin with water, causing the bark to leak badly, say 1,500 strokes per hour, it being very difficult to stand at the pumps, on account of shipping heavy seas, and washing the men from the pumps; at this time had but four men and the mate to work ship and stand by the pumps, the others being laid up; as the gale abated the leak diminished; after the gale found some of the copper on the port side broken and started. 8th, lat. 37 57, lon. 72 10, had heavy gale from N. W., with snow, bark leaking badly, both pumps constantly going to keep her free; has been 23 days from Hatteras to Sandy Hook; the glass stood high in the mast; severe gales ranging from 29 9-10 to 30 2-10.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16—Arr., bark Martha, Charleston. Brig Ellen Bernard, Mobile.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 16—Arr., brig Sarah, from Rio Janeiro for Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Rushton's Cod Liver Oil—Cures Consumption, Scrofula, &c. See that it is RUSHTON'S. No other medicine that has ever been used for Consumption can compare with RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. Use no Cod Liver Oil without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.
It is of the greatest importance in taking Cod Liver Oil to see that it has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.
Get your Cod Liver Oil at RUSHTON'S, under the Astor House, or corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

☞ To Prevent Chapped Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.
TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.
Prepared and sold by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Delicate Old Ladies and Gentlemen experience robust strength by using Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S SANGUIFIER. It strengthens the whole functions of nature; cures dyspepsia, constipation; removes neuralgic, rheumatic pains. Warranted uninjurious vegetable. Price $2 50. Dépôt 202 Bowery.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Asthma.—This most disheartening complaint has been cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER.

☞ Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary.—Pure Medicines at all hours. Eighteen years' experience in this City, in such stores as Rushton, Clark & Co.'s, and others. Special attention to prescriptions. Please give me a call.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Who Wants White Hands and [illegible] CHEMICAL SOAP. Reduced to [illegible] cents. [illegible] Dépôt No. 323 Bowery. [illegible] LAFONT'S liquid [illegible]

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Best and Cheapest of cognac grape brandy, essences, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, apple, peach and cherry brandy, Monongahela, Bourbon and Scotch whisky, a preparation to give body and age to all liquors. All rare chemicals, [illegible], &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 1[illegible] Maiden-lane.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ Dissipated Debauchees, [illegible] Mercurial sufferers, invalids, dyspeptics, drunkards, [illegible] Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S SANGUIFIER, 'tis a [illegible] panacea, will give you new life, health and strength. [illegible] with broken down constitutions, try it. Dépôt No. 202 Bowery. Price $2 50.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ J. Clawson Kelley, Analytical Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. [illegible], daily, until the 1st of February, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

☞ The Holy Spirit in Conviction.—First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston. Rev. D. M. Graham, pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7 P. M. In the evening the subject above. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Two Ledgers in the Field.—Everybody says the LEDGER OF ROMANCE is the best.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Defiance.—The immersed believers of the Gospel of the Kingdom of God, meeting every Lord's day morning at the Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of 6th and *Greenwich* avs, defy the clergy, both of the Old Roman Harlot and of her sectarian daughters, whatever name and denomination, to prove from the writings of the Prophets and Apostles that the contradictory faiths they preach are part or parcel in any degree of the Gospel of the glory of Christ, through which alone salvation is offered to the world. Seats free. Entrance on Greenwich-av.

☞ Rev. T. Starr King will deliver the third of the course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Union, at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Existence and Life.* Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the bookstores and at the door.
DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

☞ Central M. E. Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½, by Rev. Dr. Steele. Subject: *Source of Skepticism*; being the sixth in course of Lectures to the Young. At 3 P. M. anniversary of the New-York Conference Tract Society. Speakers, Rev. Mr. Milburn, Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, and others. At 7½ P. M., preaching by Rev. W. H. Milburn.

☞ First-st. Church, between 1st and 2d avs. E. R. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching next SABBATH, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M. The ninth sermon in the Sabbath Evening series will be preached by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Staten Island. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ American and Foreign Christian Union.—A meeting on behalf of this Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on Madison-square. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Adams, the Pastor of the Church, and by Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, who is to sail next week to institute measures for the immediate erection of an American Church in Paris, France.

☞ The United States Missionary Association, of 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (corner of 2d-av.,) will hold its first anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Albert Bushnell, from the Gaboon Mission, Africa, and Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Pastor of the Church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. Lucius Hart.

☞ The Thirty-fifth Anniversary of Sunday School, No. 41—Connected with the Mulberry-street Church, will be celebrated TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 18th inst. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. [illegible], of this City; Rev. W. Hogarth, of Brooklyn, and by the pastor, Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

☞ Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.—The Third Lecture on the "*Deliverance of the Children of Israel* from Egypt and their Journey through the Wilderness," will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Geo. C. Lucas. Subject—*Israel's Cry for Deliverance.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Stanton-street Presbyterian Church, cor. Forsyth-st. Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will here find the same form of worship to which they have been accustomed. Sunday School meets at 9 and 2 o'clock.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. Joseph T. [illegible], of St. George's Parish, Barbadoes, West Indies, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, one block from the junction of 11th-st., Greenwich and 8th avenues. Services at 10½, 3 and 7½. Seats free.

☞ John-st. 1st M. E. Church, John-st., between Nassau and William sts., preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Charles R. Harris, a Christian Jew. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Wm. H. Milburn and Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D., will deliver addresses at the anniversary of the New-York Con. Tract Society, to be held at the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
GEO. F. KETTELL, Cor. Sec.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune will deliver a lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., near 7th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—[illegible]. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at R. Carter & Brothers, Broadway, corner Spring-st., and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

☞ Rev. C. B. Wyatt—Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. J. H. Ryland will preach TO-MORROW MORNING in the South Congregational Church, cor. Court and President sts., Brooklyn; services 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the evening by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.; services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ First Baptist Church, New-York, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts.—Rev. A. Kingman Nott, pastor elect, will preach the annual sermon to the young on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; will also occupy the pulpit at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 9th-st., will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the above church. Subject—*The Unity of the Scriptures.*

☞ Rev. D. S. Burnet will preach TO-MORROW, as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the 17th-st. Chapel, immediately west of 6th-av. Subjects—Morning, *Prayer*—Night, *The Gospel not a myth nor a fable, but a history and a salvation.*

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING. Subject—*The Resurrection.* Evening—the first of a series of discourses on the phases of City life. Subject—*The Clerk.*

☞ A Great Question!—The Messenger of the Judgment Dispensation will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 100 Bowery, on the question—*Is the World Governed by Numbers?* Seats free.

☞ Rev. Henry Blanchard, from Tufts College, Mass., will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON, (instead of Evening.)

☞ Rev. J. R. W. Sloane will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the 3d Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place. Subject—*The future destiny of the Bible.*

☞ Eastern Congregational Church—Corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. Tucker, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Annual Sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society will be delivered by Rev. Archibald Maclay, D. D., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

☞ Funeral Services of Rev. Dr. [illegible] will take place at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Monday. The train leaving Chambers-st. at 9½ A. M. will arrive there in time.

☞ Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. D.—Bishop of Vermont, will preach at St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., corner of Fulton-av., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck will present the cause of Missions, in the Church of the Redeemer, 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. E. G. Cutler, Rector. The Rector's subject for SUNDAY MORNING is *The Observance of the Sabbath.*